SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

LUME XXXIX NO. 256 SEYMOUR, INDIANA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1904. TWELVE PAGES.

LULL CONTINUES

Activities at the Front Consist Merely of Outpost Skirmishes.

ARMIES IN CLOSE TOUCH

General Kuropatkin Is Keeping His Forces In Contact With the Entire Japanese Front.

The Russian Army Is Being Rapidly Reinforced by Arrival of Fresh Troops.

Outpost skirmishes constitute the um total of disclosed activities on he Liao and Taitse rivers. General Kuropatkin is reported to be keeping n contact with the entire Japanese ront. Russian scouts report that the nain Japanese force is centered in the icinity of the Yental mines. Fresh roops and convalescents are arriving t Mukden in large numbers. The ailway north from Mukden is provng of much value to General Kuropatkin in bringing supplies for his army s well as reinforcements. Chinese rriving at Chefoo report that Japanese attacks on Port Arthur have esulted in heavy losses to the assailing forces, while the Russians suffered omparatively little.

All Quiet at Mukden.

Mukden, Sept. 29.—Many skirishes and reconnaissances are reorted to headquarters here, but expt for these, quiet still prevails. In e fighting that has been taking place e Russian scouts have almost inariably shown superior to the Japnese, both in riding and fighting. eautiful autumn weather continues. einforcements are arriving rapidly.

IN CLOSE TOUCH

he Two Opposing Forces Not Far Apart in Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.—Movements at the front, so far as disclosed the meager dispatches received re, are confined almost to continus outpost skirmishes by means of hich General Kuropatkin is keeping close touch with the Japanese along e whole of their front. Field Maral Oyama's advance appears to be tremely deliberate. There are no dications as yet that he has begun overlap Russian positions.

The superiority of the Russian cavy is beginning to be apparent. ey have had the best of it in a mber of minor encounters. It apars that General Rennenkampf's ovement to the southward on Sept. extended beyond the distance incated by first reports. His Cossacks ade a rapid sweep on Sept. 22 and ruck a Japanese force at Bensihu, [illegible] their communications and causing considerable excitement.

Reinforcements are rapidly arriving at Mukden and many convalescents are already returning to duty. It is reported that General Kuropatkin has made a requisition upon the authorities here for additional officers to make up the heavy losses in killed and wounded in the battle of Liao Yang.

WASN'T A FORGERY

Roosevelt-Donnelly Sensation Didn't Last Long.

New York, Sept. 29.—The letter alleged to have been sent to Michael J. Donnelly, the leader of the meat strike, purporting to be one sent by President Roosevelt, was copied from an editorial in the New York Evening Post of Aug. 1.

The Evening Post says: "The letter appeared as an editorial in the Evening Post of Aug. 1, and was explicitly stated to be a letter which the president 'might' have written, with advantage to himself and the country. In other words it was confessedly an imaginary letter, written for the sake of bringing out certain truths in regard to the meat strike."

The Evening Post also says: "We had no thought, of course, of being able to make even a presentable imitation of the president's literary style, and as the article was at the time commented on and reproduced somewhat extensively in the press, we never dreamed of its ever coming to figure as a 'campaign forgery.'"

Another Strike Threatened.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Because six of the members of their union who participated in the stockyards strike have been unable to get back to work, the packing house teamsters announced last night that a vote in favor of another strike had been taken. While the drivers, it is stated, voted to strike, the teamsters' joint council refused to permit another walkout, declaring that it would only end in further disaster to the cause of unionism. A committee has been appointed by the joint council to see representatives of the packers and endeavor to settle the matter peaceably.

Crushed by His Engine.

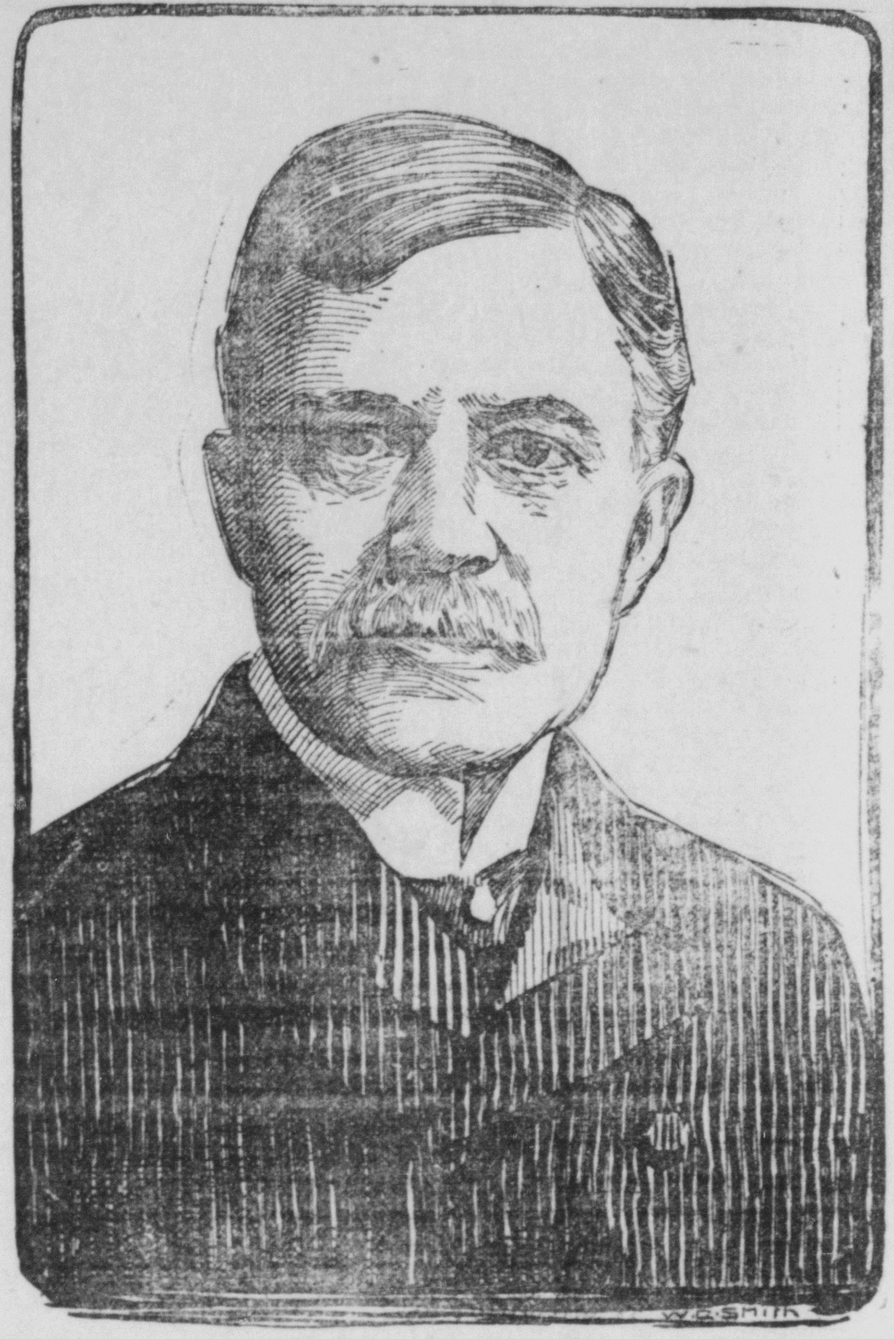
St. Louis, Sept. 29.—H. A. Worden of Wymore, Neb., Burlington engineer, was killed in the yards of the Burlington railroad by the overturning of the tender of the locomotive.

Senator Hoar Dying.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 29.—United States Senator George F. Hoar's condition continues most critical. He has not rallied from the sleep and stupor into which he fell Tuesday afternoon, and it is feared that he is in his last sleep.

In Kentucky Fashion.

Cairo, Ill., Sept. 29.—While Kink Head, a farmer living four miles from Clinton, Ky., a small town twenty miles south of here, was standing with his wife and child on their front porch last night, they were all shot from ambush. Head was fatally wounded and the woman and child seriously hurt. Head had some trouble with his neighbors.



WINFIELD T. DURBIN.

Governor Durbin and Capt. W. E. English will speak in Seymour, Friday evening, Sept. 30, at 7:30, A cordial invitation is extended to the people throughout the county to hear these distinguished citizens of our state.

BOYS ARE IN TEARS

Wabash Lads Object to Doing "Girls' Work" In School.

A NEEDLE AND THREAD

These Must Now Be Added to the Pack the Urchins Must Carry to School.

Parents Side With Their Boys and a Silly Order May Be Revoked.

Wabash, Ind., Sept. 29.—A vigorous protest is going up from many of the patrons of the Wabash city schools because the school board has decreed that plain sewing shall be taught in the regular course of study up to the eighth grade. The order applies to boys as well as girls, and is effective this week. Many of the lads who are compelled to do "girls' work" with the thread and needle are protesting tearfully, but without avail. The pupils, boys and girls, each bring a piece of cloth, a needle and thread each morning, and a half-hour is devoted to instructing the children how to handle the needle. It is suggested by some of the indignant parents that embroidery and drawnwork will be included later in the high school course. The parents of many boys are outspoken against the scheme, and great pressure will be brought to bear on the board to have the order withdrawn, especially as concerns the boy pupils. In the eighth grade the board, fearing opposition, refrained from making sewing a study, but has declared that basket weaving, such as that carried on by the Indians, shall form part of the course, and the boys and girls are now engaged in this work.

Baseball Scores.

National League—At Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 3. At Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 4. At New York, 2; Chicago, 7. At Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 7. American League—At St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 1; second game, St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 0. At Detroti, 5; New York, 0. At Chicago, 4; Washington, 3. At Cleveland, 5; Boston, 0.

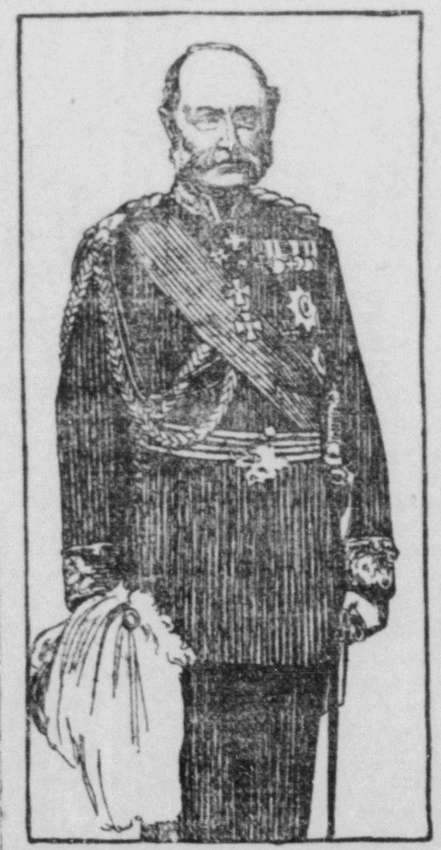
Thousands Turned Away.

Boiton, Eng., Sept. 29.—Reuben A. Torrey and C. M. Alexander, the American evangelists, closed their stay here last evening after an unprecedentedly successful revival. At the last services held in the drill hall thousands of people were unable to gain admission. The evangelists will commence a mission at Cardiff Oct. 2.

AGED KING DYING

Saxony's Ruler Thought to Be Nearing His End.

Dresden, Sept. 29.—King George of Saxony is much weaker. All the members of the royal family living in Dresden have assembled at Pillnitz, the summer residence of the Saxon court.



KING GEORGE OF SAXONY.

King George, who is seventy-two years of age, is experiencing increasing difficulty in breathing, with recurrent spasmlike periods that yield reluctantly to remedies.

Shot Without Known Cause.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 29.—H. C. Cash, town marshal of Oliver Springs, Tenn., was shot and killed last night at that place by William West, a son of Dr. T. A. West, a druggist at Oliver Springs. The marshal, leading his six-year-old son by the hand, was en route to an entertainment. When passing the West store West stepped in front of the officer, pulled his pistol and fired four times, all shots taking effect. The marshal sank to the ground and died in eight minutes. West surrenderd but would make no statement.

Keeping Parker Busy.

New York, Sept. 29.—At no time since Judge Parker was nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party for president has he met so many members of his party who occupy high positions politically and commercially as on his present visit to New York. The candidate's rooms at the Hotel Seville are overrun with visitors. Many come to discuss subjects of interest in campaign work and others to congratulate the judge on his letter of acceptance and his campaign generally.

GROSS VANDALISM

Czar's Portrait at the World's Fair Subjected to Defacement.

IT WAS STAMPED UPON

Exposition Officials Are Aroused at the Indignity That Was Visited Upon Russia.

Every Effort Will Be Made to Discover the Guilty Person or Persons.

St. Louis, Sept. 29.—When the Russian exhibit in the varied industries building at the World's Fair was opened yesterday it was discovered that several valuable oil paintings of the Emperor Nicholas had been torn from the wall and mutilated by some unidentified person or persons. Another portrait of the Emperor, a handsome and valuable panel done in colored silk, has been torn from its support and subjected to the greatest indignity. The oil paintings were torn and there were marks showing that the features of the emperor had been stamped upon.

The vandalism was reported at once to the exposition authorities and an investigation ordered. Both Jefferson Guards and members of the World's Fair detective force have been assigned to the case. The officials in charge of the exhibit have engaged private detectives and every effort is being made by both the exhibitors and the World's Fair authorities to discover the guilty person or persons.

Mexican Veteran's Suicide.

Pittsboro, Ind., Sept. 29.—Nelson Faught, a pioneer citizen of Hendricks county, a veteran of the Mexican war, aged 84 years, committed suicide by shooting himself in the temple. The old man was despondent because he had no home. His widow is confined in the Central Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis.

Fatally Injured by Trolley Car.

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 29.—Miss Virginia Robertson, aged eighteen years, a deaf mute, was struck by a streetcar and fatally injured. She was dragged 200 yards by the car.

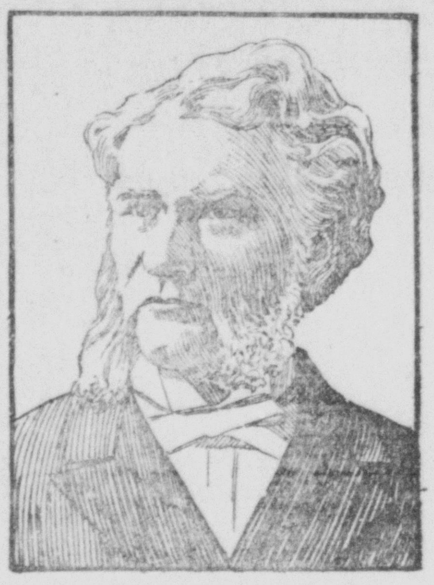
They Welcome Moral Wave.

Goshen, Ind., Sept. 29.—The saloon men of this city are welcoming the reform wave at Goshen, which has resulted in the closing of saloons on Sunday.

HERE'S EXPANSION

Bishop Hartzell Wants to See Old Glory Floating in Africa.

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 29.—Bishop Hartzell, for twenty years a Methodist bishop in Africa, has delivered a striking address here. Bishop Hartzell declared he hoped to see the time when the American flag would float over a portion of African territory, and that Africa can be divided by the great nations of the earth without war.



BISHOP JOSEPH C. HARTZELL.

A SERIOUS EPIDEMIC

Greater New York Threatened With Typhoid Fever.

New York, Sept. 29.—Greater New York is at present threatened with what may be the severest epidemic of typhoid fever in its history. Not only are the number of typhoid cases reported for three weeks of September ending last Saturday greater than that of any month last year, but since the beginning of the summer the death rate has been so much higher than formerly that the health department is now thoroughly alarmed and is bending every effort toward checking the disease.

When it is considered that the spread of typhoid last year was greater than it has been for many years, the gravity of the present situation is indicated.

For the three weeks just ended the total number of cases reported at the health department was 441. The fatalities numbered 74, or a death rate of nearly 20 per cent. Last year during the worst month—that of October—the largest number of cases in New York was 324 and the highest death rate at any time during the year was 13.4 per cent.

Labor Federation Adjourns.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 29.—The convention of the Indiana Federation of Labor has adjourned to meet in Fort Wayne next year.

Our Store is Headquarters For School Shoes.

The kind that stand the rough service, fit and look right. Our constantly increasing school shoe trade is due to the big values we put into our shoes. Bring in the Boys and Girls and have them fitted. Boy's Satin Calf Shoes all solid throughout $1.00 $1.25 and $1.50. Little Gent's sizes 8 to 13½ 85c, $1.00 and $1.25. Girl's plump Dongola school shoes, double sole splendid wearers 90c, $1.00 and $1.25. Ladies' fine shoes extra big values, $1.25, $1.50 and $1,75.

RICHART'S Shoe House.

NO 13 EAST SECOND STREET, SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

THE BIG NEW CLOTHING STORE.

Mothers we are showing the Best and Cheapest line of Boys' School Suits ever shown in Seymour. We have taken great pains in selecting our line as to materials, make and colors. We carry them in all the different styles, both single and double breasted.

At the Following Prices we can Show You

Boys' Suits, two pieces	1.00
Boys' Suits, two pieces	1.50
Boys' Suits, two pieces	2.00
Boys' Suits, two pieces	2.50
Boys' Suits, three pieces	1.75
Boys' Suits, three pieces	2.25
Boys' Suits, three pieces	2.75
Boys' Suits, three pieces	3.50

If you desire anything in men and boys wear we will take great pleasure in showing you whereby you can save money by trading with us all the time.

LYTLE & WILKINSON, Proprietors

The Store that sells You Good Goods and Saves you Money.

NO. 11 W. SECOND ST.,

JOE H. COOPER, Manager.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, } Editors and Publisers.
EDW. A. REMY, }

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice as Second-class Matter

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Monts	1 25
One Month	45
One Week	10

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance	$1 00

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 29, 1904.

NATIONAL TICKET.

For President
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
For Vice President
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—
J. FRANK HANLY.
For Lieutenant Governor—
HUGH TH. MILLER.
For Secretary of State—
DANIEL E. STORMS.
For Auditor of State—
DAVID E. SHERRICK.
For Treasurer of State—
NAT U. HILL.
For Attorney General—
CHARLES W. MILLER.
For Reporter Supreme Court—
GEORGE W. SELF.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—
F. A. COTTON.
Chief of Bureau of Statistics—
JOSEPH H. STUBBS.
Judge Supreme Court, 2d District—
OSCAR H. MONTGOMERY.
Judge Supreme Court, 3d District—
JOHN V. HADLEY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative.
O. S. GOSS.
For Treasurer.
JAS. W. CUNNINGHAM.
For Auditor.
WESLEY H. REYNOLDS.
For Sheriff.
JACOB W. BERGDOLL.
For Coroner.
DR. HOWARD W. BURKLEY.
For Surveyor.
GEORGE SLAGLE.
Commissioner 1st Dist.
CHAS. T. BENTON.
Commissioner, 2nd Dist.
ROBT. D. HAYS.

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Trustee
WILLIAM F. BUSH
For Assessor
J. W. MASSMAN.

PARKER's letter of acceptance has proven to be a sort of dead letter. Parker is surely closing up his political business with a view to retiring along with Dave Hill.

IN HIS speech at the Democratic "opening" McDermott went after the millionaires. High up in this list is Henry G. Davis, the democratic candidate for vice president. In the list also is August Belmont, Billy Sheehan and several others of the Wall street crowd who are managing Parker's campaign.

MOST people of the United States are proud of the fact that our nation has risen to the first rank among the powers of the world. But McDermott in his democratic speech seemed to think that such advancement was all wrong and unconstitutional. Great patriot is McDermott.

IT is said that the crowd that greeted Senator Beverage at Tomlinson hall at Indianapolis Wednesday was the greatest crowd that was ever in that building. So great was the crowd that an over-flow meeting of two thousand was addressed by other speakers, Senator Beveridge's speech was one of the ablest ever heard in Indianapolis. It appears in full in this issue of the REPUBLICAN.

WHEN Tom Taggart and his crowd of reorganizers were by questionable methods selecting and instructing delegates for Parker, and were abusing Bryan, they were not then thinking about needing the vote of the Bryan men. Now they are beginning to realize that many of the men who were for Bryan were sincere, and that they do not now propose to be delivered to the Wall street candidate. These reorganizers are now calling on Bryan to help them, but it will do little good. The Democrats who have been fighting Wall street so long resent the efforts of Taggart to "line them up." They say they do not blame Bryan for the position he is taking for he must keep regular, but they say that they fully understand what is best for real Democracy, and that is to give Parker an overwhelming defeat just as the Parker crowd gave Bryan.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
For Piles, Burns, Sores.

SOLDIERS PENSIONS, PARKER SAYS, HE WILL STOP.

In 1890 a Republican congress passed the following pension law:

"That all persons who served ninety days or more in military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from any mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding $12 per month, and not less than $6 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support."

The act further provides that it should not apply to those now receiving pensions under another act. Under all previous pension acts the applicant had to show that his physical disability was due to an army wound or a disease contracted in the army. It is apparent that the purpose of the act was to pension a large number of soldiers whose physical disability was contracted after the war and who were therefore unable to secure pensions.

The act provides that proof of disability shall be made "according to such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may provide." The secretary of the interior under President Cleveland issued an order that when a man was 75 years old no proof would be required but that a total disability to perform manual labor would be presumed

When McKinley become president the age of 70 was fixed by order of the secretary of the interior at which no proof of disability would be required.

Under President Roosevelt an order was issued providing that when a soldier had reached the age of 62 that the government would presume that he was half disabled from performing manual labor, and would be entitled to $6 per month, and at 70 entitled to the full pension of $12 This is the pension order that Parker says he will revoke if he is elected president.

It is fair then to presume he will also revoke the respective pension orders of Cleveland and McKinley, for if one is executive usurpation they all are.

That would mean that all pensions issued pursuant to the respective orders of Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt would at once stop, and would not begin again until proof of disability was made, or until a Democratic congress would pass another bill, and the all wise one only knows how long it would take a congress led by the Tillmans, the Baileys and the Williamses to pass a bill to pension Union soldiers.

Is it any wonder that there is a storm of protest against Parker coming up from the old soldier in all parts of the country.

Mrs. Frank E. Short's little son has been quite sick the past two or three days.

W. C. Bevins and his men are making water connection for the residence and office of Dr. Carter on west Second street.

Jos. H. Shea has returned from Lexington where he was called by the death of his father.

When troubled with constipation try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and produce no griping or other unpleasant effect. For sale by C. W. Milhous

Shrewd Druggists.

"The cocaine fiend is more of a nuisance than the man who wants to be straightened up after a jag," said a druggist. "A 'coke fiend' would barter his shoes and his shirt for a bit of the memory killer, and he works all sorts of schemes to get the stuff.

"Not long ago a chap entered the store while I was busy," said my friend the druggist, "and asked me for a bunch of prescription blanks for Dr. Blank, whose office is only a square away. It was a moment of preoccupation on my part, and I handed out a pad of blanks. In a couple of days the same chap returned with a prescription for cocaine, signed by the same physician. He didn't get it. I happened to know the signature of the physician, and it was not done well on this particular prescription.

"More than a prescription is necessary to fool a druggist. It looks easy to copy a form from one piece of paper to another, but not one person in ten who does not know the medicine can do it successfully. We can spot a forger more easily than a bank cashier. There's always something missing when an amateur writes a prescription."—Pittsburg Gazette.

A Small Boy's Invention.

Sir Hiram Maxim began to invent almost as soon as he could lisp. When but a small boy he invented a sort of sextant made of wood, with sights, a piece of thread with a bullet at the end, and an indicator for the thread to swing along. On a dark night he took his instrument outside, and while he sighted it to the north star his little sister read the indicator. "Forty-five, Hiram," she called out. This meant they were living in 45 degrees north latitude. The observation proved to be perfectly accurate.

DEMOCRATIC OPENING.

Attended By No Outburst of Enthusiasm.

The democratic campaign in Seymour is now open. That act was preformed Wednesday night. The chief openers were Edward J. McDermott and J. J. Fitzgerald, both of Louisville. Prior to the opening the band played. It played engagements in different parts of town and the boys played well. They did their best to drum up a crowd and succeeded fairly well for when all gathered in the opera house the lower floor was about three-fourths full.

S. A. Barnes presided over the meeting in his usual happy and pleasing manner. G. A. Robertson, J. H. Matlock and Major Long were also on the platform and Carl Wood and T. M. Honan who want to go to the legislature occupied a conspicuous box.

McDermott, who made speeches against Bryan in 1896 and voted for Palmer and Buckner, spoke first and proceeded to tell democrats who were sincere followers of Bryan, how to vote. They were not very deeply impressed and in fact no one else was. To say that McDermott was a disappointment is to state the truth and several democrats have so expressed themselves to the REPUBLICAN.

Fitzgerald had his piece committed like a college sophomore and was glad of an apportunity to speak it.

The meeting was not characterized by any outbursts of enthusiasm whatever but if the democrats were satisfied with it well and good. The republicans see nothing discouraging.

A CHAT WITH A POET

THE STORY OF AN INTERESTING EVENING WITH LONGFELLOW.

How "Excelsior," the "Wreck of the Hesperus" and the "Old Clock on the Stair" Came to Be Written. "The Bridge" Was Born of Sorrow.

I once wrote to the poet Longfellow asking him to give me some account of the circumstances under which he wrote "The Bridge"—"I stood on the bridge at midnight"—a poem which an eminent English critic has called "the most sympathetic in this language." I received in return a cordial note from the poet in which he said, "If you will come over and pass an evening with me it will give me pleasure to tell you the history of the poem and also of any of my poems that may interest you."

A few evenings later found me at the poet's door at his Cambridge home. He was then verging on seventy years, in the fullness of his experience and the ripeness of his fame. I was shown into a long, hall-like room, dimly lighted, in which were a broad table, antique furniture and a tall colonial clock. The poet was there alone. He arose to meet me and formed a striking and statuesque figure, with his kindly smile and long white hair and beard.

"And so you would like to know something about the inspiration of some of my poems—what led me to write them?" he said when we were seated. "Well, you are very kind.

"I will tell you first how I came to write the 'Psalm of Life.' I was a young man then. I can recall the time. It was a bright day, and the trees were blooming, and I felt an impulse to write out my aim and purpose in the world. I wrote it for myself. I did not intend it for publication. Some months afterward I was asked for a poem by a popular magazine. I recalled my 'Psalm of Life.' I copied it and sent it to the periodical. It saw the light, took wings and flew over the world. There you may see it written on a Japanese screen."

He pointed to a high, richly ornamented screen which stood before a great fireplace. He added an anecdote which I have always regarded as a true picture of his soul:

"When I was in England I was honored by receiving an invitation from the queen. As I was leaving the palace yard my carriage was hindered by the crowd of vehicles. There came to the door of the coach a noble looking English workingman.

"'Are you Professor Longfellow?' he said.

"I bowed.

"'May I ask, sir, if you wrote the "Psalm of Life?"'

"I answered that I did.

"'Would you be willing, sir, to take a workingman by the hand?'

"I extended my hand to him. He clasped it, and never in my life have I received a compliment which gave me so much satisfaction.

"I wrote 'Excelsior,'" he continued, "after receiving a letter full of lofty sentiments from Charles Sumner at Washington. In one of the sentences occurred the word 'excelsior.' As I dropped the letter that word again caught my eye. I turned over the letter and wrote my poem. I wrote the 'Wreck of the Hesperus' because, after reading an account of the loss of a part of the Gloucester fishing fleet in an autumn storm, I met the words 'Norman's woe.' I retired for the night after reading the report of the disaster, but the scene haunted me. I arose to write, and the poem came to me in whole stanzas.

"The clock in the corner of the room," he went on, "is not the one to which I refer in my 'Old Clock on the Stair.' That clock stood in the country house of my father-in-law at Pittsfield, among the Berkshire hills."

The great clock in the room was beating the air in the shadows as he spoke. I could seem to hear it say:

"Toujours—jamais!
Jamais—toujours!"

It was these words by a French author that had suggested to him the solemn refrain:

"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

"Excelsior" had been set to popular music by the Hutchinsons when the poet met one evening the minstrel family after a concert in Boston Music hall. "I have," he said, "another poem which I will send to you." He did so. It was the first copy of the "Old Clock on the Stair." One of the family set the words to music.

"My poem entitled 'The Bridge,'" he said in effect, "was written in sorrow, which made me feel for the loneliness of others. I was a widower at the time, and I used to sometimes go over the bridge to Boston evenings to meet friends and to return near midnight by the same way. The way was silent save here and there a belated footstep. The sea rose and fell among the wooden piers, and there was a great furnace on the Brighton hills whose red light was reflected by the waves. It was on such a late, solitary walk that the spirit of the poem came upon me. The bridge has been greatly altered, but the place of it is the same."—Hezekiah Butterworth in American Author.

National Campaign Funds.

During national campaigns the books of the treasurer and manager are kept in a peculiar way. Instead of entering accounts by name each account is given a number and is thus carried throughout the campaign. The key to this legendary system is known only to two or three trusted men, and the accountants who keep the books have not the slightest knowledge of what state committee or other organization or individual stands behind the number. After the campaign is over the books are burned, and all the records, except possibly some private memoranda kept by the manager, are wiped out of existence. Such a thing as the auditing of campaign expenditures was never known and probably never will be known so far as national campaigns are concerned. Everything is trusted to the honor of the responsible men, and I have never heard that any of the managers of a national campaign were suspected of betrayal of their trust in any way.—Walter Wellman in Success.

Old Hickory.

Many explanations have been given as to the sobriquet "Old Hickory" as applied to Andrew Jackson. There is an older explanation than that suggested by James Parton in his life of Jackson—that the title was evolved from progressive adjectives, starting with "tough" as applied to his endurance as a walker. In the early days of Tennessee's statehood Jackson, then a major general of volunteers, raised a body of troops to put down a formidable rising of the Creek Indians. During the campaign there was much suffering from lack of food, and it is related that Jackson received his popular sobriquet of "Old Hickory" from his subsisting on hickory nuts, with the purpose of inspiring his men with renewed fortitude by his example, the title also being a fitting one for the "tough" peculiarities of his temperament.

Took Him For a Sheriff.

In his young days, when the late John Coleman was an architect's assistant, but already had aspirations toward the drama, he obtained through a chance business connection an introduction to Charles Mathews. Before the interview a little incident took place which throws a striking light upon the public favorite's precarious position. Mathews had just handed his wife from her carriage and was entering the Haymarket when the young man came up. "His back was turned to me; so, approaching timidly, I touched him upon the arm," says Coleman in telling of the incident. "Turning round like a shot, he inquired, 'At whose suit?'"

IT DON'T PAY

To put off your Eye Sight Troubles, until it is too late. Neither can you be fair with yourself by wearing lenses that may be an injury to you every day.

Have Your Eyes Examined Free

And see for yourself by comparison with your own glasses, if they are correct. Be your own judge.

90 per ct. Nervous Women 90 per ct.

Dr. George Gould, America's foremost medical authority says:—"Ninety per cent. of the nerve disturbances are caused by Eye Strain, the remedy is LENSES."

Do It Today

You cannot afford to delay longer. Your money back if you want it.

MR. AND MRS. HARSCH, OPTOMETRISTS,
NO. 7½ NORTH CHESTNUT ST., SEYMOUR.
Will be at the Beldon Hotel Crothersville, Thursday, Oct. 6.

YOUR ATTENTION!

I want to call your attention to the excellent stock of men's heavy and light weight medium priced shoe just received.

THEY ARE TRADE WINNERS.

The new stock of ladies' calf and kid shoes please the ladies and are selling rapidly. Our patent colt shoes at 2.00 to 3.00 are very pretty and stylish. Call and see my stock. I think I can please you.

PFAFFENBERGER'S

B. & O. S-W. TIME TABLE

AT SEYMOUR, INDIANA.
Effective May 15, 1904.

EAST BOUND.

ARRIVE			DEPART.
No. 12	4:32 a. m	daily	4:57 a. m
No. 10	5:45 a. m.	daily	5:48 a. m
No. 4	9:10 a. m.	"	9:14 a. m
No. 2	3:40 p. m.	"	3:45 p. m
No. 8	4:44 p. m.	dly ex Sun	4:51 p. m
No. 6	6:13 p. m.	daily	6:16 p. m

WESTBOUND.

ARRIVE.			DEPART.
No. 9	1:22 a.m.	daily	1:25 a.m
No. 5	5:24 a. m.	daily	5:27 a. m
No. 7	10:20 a. m.	dly ex Sun	10:25 a. m
No. 1	11:15 a. m.	daily	11:18 a. m
No. 11	2:13 p. m.	daly	2:16 p.m
No 3	11:18 p. m.	"	11:23 p. m

C. C FREY, Agt

New Pennsylvania Time Table.

NORTHBOUND.

No. 31	8:06	a. m
No. 19	9:50	a. m
No. 33	3:35	p. m
No. 27	4:54	p. m
No. 1	9:52	p. m

SOUTHBOUND.

No. 6	5:10	a. m
No. 26	8:35	a. m
No. 30	10:06	a. m
No. 18	5:40	p. m
No. 32	8:42	p. m

Trains No. 30 and No. 33 do not run on Sunday.

O. H. MONTGOMERY.
ATTORNEY,

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J. E. BARTLETT, Mgr.

JUST ONE NIGHT

Thursday, September 29

VANCE & SULLIVAN present thei
Season Triumph

Why Girls Leave Home

A Drama of Intense Emotion, wi
Bright Comedy Relief.

GREAT MORAL LESSON.

YOU LOVE CANDY BETTER.

Staged under the personal directi
of the author, Mr. Fred Summerfie
with splendid cast. Edyth Rowlan
Elizabeth Walker, Yona Gahn; M
nie Sharp, Van McKenszie, Wm.
Healy and 10 others. Special scen
and effects.

Prices 25, 35, and 75, Boxes $1 0

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FURNITURE
Stoves, Carpets and Sewing Machines
HOME FURNITURE & STOVE CO
118 SOUTH CHESTNUT ST.

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OPTOMETRIST.

Eyes examined by the latest a
most improved methods by a spec
ist in this line of work. Eye glass
and spectacles fitted for all defects
vision and relief of eye strain. Resu
guaranteed at J G. Laupus' jewel
store Friday of each week.

Excursions ro
Famous Mackinac Region
For Health and Pleasure

Leaves Seymour September 3d, 8th and 1
over Pennsylvania Lines. Round trip fa
to Traverse City, Omena, Northport, Pet
key and Mackinaw City, $11; to Mackin
Island, $12. Tickets good returning thi
days. Consult ticket agent Pennsylva
Lines

HOLLISTER'S
Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets
A Busy Medicine for Busy People.
Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.

A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liv
and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impu
Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headac
and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in ta
let form, 35 cents a box. Genuine made b
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis.

GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPL

WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.]

Durham White Stevens, who has just been selected as diplomatic adviser to the department of foreign affairs of Korea, is one of the most popular men in Washington diplomatic circles. It is well recognized that Mr. Stevens will be the real king of Korea and will be in a post such as no American has ever filled. Nor is any particular surprise manifested at his selection. Giving all due credit to the Japanese ministers who have served here, men who are well acquainted with his relations to Japanese diplomacy in Washington say that this diplomacy has been that of Stevens rather than of the ministers themselves. It has not escaped notice here that one reason for his selection by the mikado has undoubtedly been that Japan proposes to do all possible to have this government as favorably disposed as may be toward the complete predominance of Japan in Korea.

The Postal Appeal Cases.

It is expected the District court of appeals, early in its approaching session, will hear the case involving August W. Machen, George E. Lorenz, Samuel A. Groff and Diller B. Groff, who were convicted before Justice Pritchard in the supreme court of the District on charges of having defrauded the government in connection with the purchase of postal supplies. The defendants are now at large on bail. The record in the case has been made up and is one of the most voluminous ever filed with the appellate court of the District.

Educating Porto Ricans.

Dr. Roland P. Falkner, who recently resigned his position as chief of the division of documents at the library of congress to become commissioner of education in Porto Rico, on appointment of President Roosevelt, will shortly sail for that island. He goes there to continue work which is already well established and not to introduce any radical changes or reforms. At the same time he does not go there wholly without ideas as to the most important of the steps that need to be taken.

The Sanitary Convention.

Surgeon General Wyman of the public health and marine hospital service, head of the international sanitary bureau, is taking steps to have the United States well represented at the second international sanitary convention of the American republics. This will be held in Santiago, the capital of Chile, next March or April. Dr. Wyman says there is every indication the United States will be represented by a numerous and distinguished body and that the gathering will be notable in scientific and humanitarian interests.

Money Circulation.

Comptroller W. B. Ridgely has issued a statement showing that in the year ended Aug. 31, 1904, the total circulation based on government bonds and on lawful money increased $33,928,798. The increase in July was $2,309,885. The circulation of this character outstanding Aug. 31 of this year was $452,516,773.

In the month of August thirty-eight national banks were chartered, with a capital of $1,532,000.

Changed Its Name.

The Columbian university, which, nder a special act of congress approv- d Feb. 9, 1821, was organized as an nstitution of learning, with broad and omprehensive powers, has changed its ame to the George Washington university and as such will continue its vork of higher education in the Capital ity. The university recently purchas- d a new site containing about five cres fronting on the president's park, mmediately south of the White House, nd upon it and adjoining grounds to e acquired, as necessity demands, its ew buildings will be erected.

Statuary In Washington.

There are twenty-four statues in Vashington, and several others are in arious degrees of progress toward ompletion. Statues of General Mc- lellan and General Sheridan are un- r contract, and designs are in prep- ation for statues of Count Pulaski, eron von Steuben, General Kosciusko, homas Jefferson and General Grant.

Copper and Typhoid.

Notwithstanding there are fifty places here copper has been or is soon to be ed against typhoid germs in water, e controversy over its use with safe- to human life has broken out afresh the declaration of Dr. Woodward, health officer of Washington, that does not regard it safe to treat the servoirs of this city with copper. Dr. oodward has refused to order that ats be rowed over the reservoirs agging bags containing blue vitriol the stern. He says it would be dan- rous to the health of the 350,000 peo- who drink the Potomac water, ich is supposed to be charged with bacteria of typhoid from sewage Mount Savage, Md., where for sev- l weeks there has been an epidemic typhoid.

Lost Portrait Found.

The list of portraits of the secre- ies of the navy is now complete. r years a quest has been on for a sing portrait of George E. Badger, d of the department under the elder rrison. It was found the other day ked up with a lot of punk in an old ber room in one of the buildings at Naval academy at Annapolis. It been brought here and will be g up in the office with the portraits other secretaries. Badger, a native North Carolina, born in 1775, was a n of marked ability.

President Will Be Busy.

ith the return of President Roose- to Washington Sept. 20 it is ex- ed he will have little relaxation n hard work for several months. only time he will leave here again fall will be to go to Oyster Bay ote. It is unlikely he will leave shington at any time through the ter.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR

Hay Fever.

The physician carried in his hand a bunch of artificial goldenrod.

"I'll play a joke with this," he said, "on a hay fever patient."

And he placed the goldenrod in a vase on his table in the hotel dining room.

The elderly colonel who sat beside the physician was the victim of hay fever, and no sooner did he see the goldenrod than he turned red with rage.

"Of all the contemptible tricks I ever"— he began. But a terrific sneeze interrupted him. He sneezed again and again, irritating every one, making the windows rattle. Tears coursed from his eyes, and in the pauses of this paroxysm he gasped for breath.

"Of all the contemptible"— he panted. "Of all the—a—a—a—choo! A—a—a—choo! A—a—choo!"

Finally he could speak.

"Take away that goldenrod!" he said to the waiter. "Just look at the spell it has given me! Who put it there?"

"I put it there," said the physician.

"You had little to do!" said the colonel bitterly. "Look at the state it has put me in!"

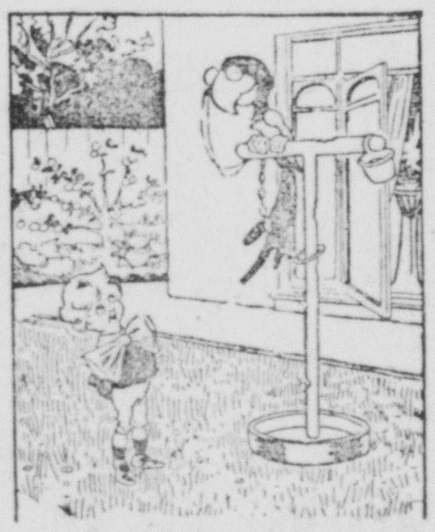
Then the physician and every one else at the table burst into loud laughter.

"It is artificial," they cried in chorus —"artificial goldenrod! You have sneezed and gone on like this over a bunch of paper flowers."

The colonel, seeing the joke, laughed himself. The physician said in a consolatory voice:

"Never mind, colonel; you are not the first hay feverite this trick has fooled. The fact is I have never seen it fail yet. Inevitably in August, if you put artificial flowers before hay fever patients, they go into terrific spells of sneezing, being affected just the same as they would be if the flowers were real."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Wise Bird.



The Boy—Polly want a bit of cake?

The Educated Polly—Er—is that merely an absurd attempt to engage me in conversation or a bona fide offer of refreshment?

Garden Sass.

"If you want to mingle in respectable society," said the cabbage, "go and wash the dirt out of your eyes."

The potato, being thin skinned, took offense.

"Even with my eyes in their present condition," said the potato, "I can see you well enough to know that I don't want to mix in your society. I'm not mashed on anything that's all head and no brains."

The cucumber meanwhile, having no part in the controversy, remained cool.

Joke Was on Her.

Member of Congregation—Do you know your sermon on covetousness last Sunday grievously offended and disgusted Brother Pneer?

The Rev. Mr. Mowatt Laightly—Aha! I shall have to tell my wife that. It's a good one on her. She contended all the way home from church that morning that there wasn't a man in the audience who paid the slightest attention to the sermon.—Chicago Tribune.

The Best Kind.

Binks—Where did you spend the summer?

Jinks—Down at the beach studying horticulture.

Binks—What could you learn about horticulture at the beach?

Jinks—Well, I learned that sandy soil is good for peaches.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A Certain Kind of Lover.

Bateman—You mean to say Miss Flicker has accepted you? Why, she already wears an engagement ring on her finger.

Bouncer—Yes, I know. It's a daisy. That was one of the inducements for me to propose, don't you know. It goes with her.—Boston Transcript.

Unanimity.

"Ah, darling," exclaimed Mr. Luvsyck, "I really do not understand what you see in me that you should love me so."

"How odd, George!" replied the girl. "That's exactly what pa and ma are saying."—Philadelphia Press.

As an Example.

He—What do you want a hundred dollars for now?

She—I am to read a paper before our club on "Economy In Dress," and I haven't a gown fit to wear.—Albany Journal.

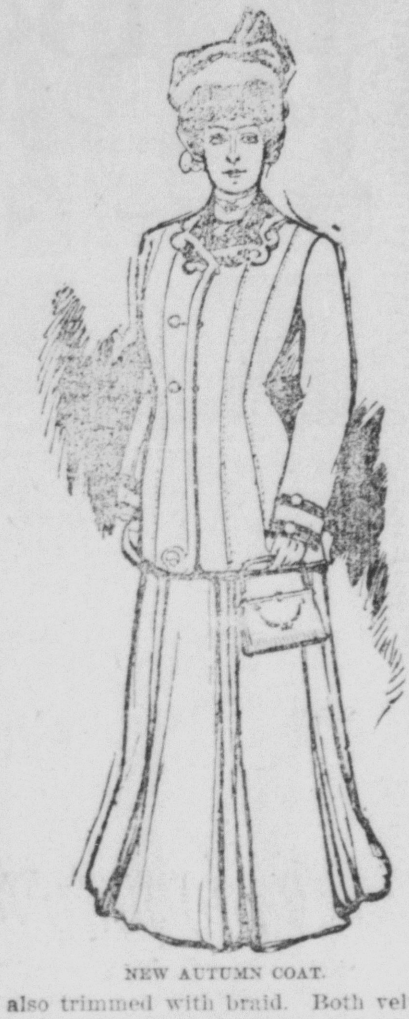
The Babies of Japan.

They say the babies never cry,
In fair Japan;
All day, without a peep, they lie,
In fair Japan.
Perhaps old ladies, when they see
A baby that is weak and wee,
Are not at once impelled to go
And kiss it, caring not a whit
About the cruel tortures it
May suffer while they're doing so,
In fair Japan.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

WOMAN AND FASHION

Shows Figure to Advantage.

Closely sheared zibeline is used for this woolfex autumn frock. The tight fitting coat is double breasted and trimmed with silk braid. The mannish collar and small revers are of velvet, also trimmed with braid. Both velvet and braid are used to give a finishing touch to the plain coat sleeve, which is a feature of the new fall coats. The walking skirt is a seven gored model with four plaits introduced at each seam.



NEW AUTUMN COAT.

Reign of the Button.

Buttons will be conspicuous the coming fall and winter as ornamental accessories to handsome toilets. Some of the new metal buttons are so made as to closely resemble delicate embroideries on silken grounds. A new yet decidedly old fashioned button like those our mothers used to wear is covered with silk, tufted with velvet of contrasting shades. Indeed, several of the novelties in buttons are reminiscent of the preceding generation.

The Directoire Hat.

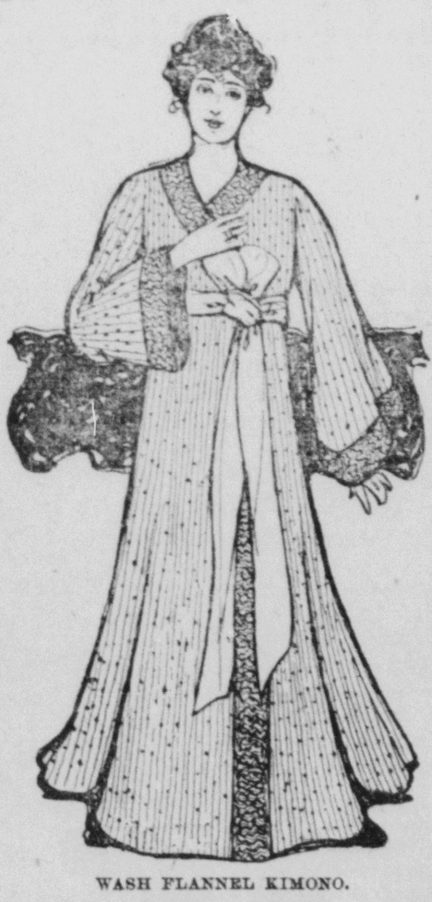
The new directoire hat, with its high crown and picturesque wide brim, is not for small women nor yet very tall ones. In the one case the wearer looks extinguished by her hat, and in the other she is apt to look amazonian. For women five or six inches over the usual five feet allotted the American the hat is usually very dashing and becoming.

The Little Touches.

There is a fad which is being carried out upon many of the new costumes and in the prettiest possible manner. Bands of silk are embroidered by hand and used as a dress trimming. These bands, which should be twelve in number, are about twelve inches long. They are cut wedge shaped, with the big end of the wedge cut to a point.

A Novel Negligee.

No color is more attractive for the negligees of oriental suggestion than bright red. This smart and novel kimono shows the color in stripes on a ground of white wash flannel and is trimmed with bands of Persian silk, in which is much red, and worn with a plain red sash. The style of the garment is peculiarly desirable and becoming, and the empire suggestion suits present styles to a nicety.



WASH FLANNEL KIMONO.

To make it for a woman of medium size will be required eight yards of material twenty-seven, seven and three-quarter yards thirty-two or six yards forty-four inches wide, with one and a half yards of silk for bands and three and a half yards of ribbon for sash.

Gun Metal Silk.

Gun metal silk is one of the fashionable materials for dowagers this season. When shot with white and trimmed with rich white lace it makes an imposing costume.

Draped Bodices.

The use of drapery across the front of the bodice distinguishes many very smart costumes.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

Denmark exports 2,500,000 pounds of honey a year.

The Jersey (England) potato crop this year amounts to 52,849 tons, valued at £233,289.

The statistics show that the average number of persons to a family in the United States is 4.7.

The Turkish minister of the navy is said to be worth $12,000,000. His salary is $80,000 a year.

One of a number of homing pigeons sent up from Nantes, France, boarded a ship 1,000 miles at sea.

As to crime by aliens reports show that the Americans in England are five times as criminal as the Russians and Poles.

"Camogaldheact" is the name of the game, somewhat like hockey, invented for the women of the Gaelic league in Ireland.

Bayonet fighting is now a regular exercise in the army, and it is quite as good, if not better, physical exercise than the old bayonet exercise.

The bishop of London has received a subscription of $25 from an undertaker, who described the gift as a thank offering "because trade has been so brisk of late."

At the sale of the estate of the late Whitaker Wright at Tokenhouse yard the other day some one offered £90,000. "The wall around the estate cost £37,000," said the auctioneer.

A barrel with a capacity of 43,800 gallons has just been completed for a great wine firm at Schiltenheim, on the Rhine. A banquet was given in its interior to twenty-four people.

The most frequented lake in Europe is the lake of Lucerne. Last year twenty steamboats plied on it and carried 1,520,000 passengers and over 1,000 tons of baggage and freight.

The Australian detectives find football useful. Criminals will hide six days in the week, but they have to come out on Saturday to see the football game, and the police are on hand.

One discovery made by an exploring party in Abyssinia recently is that the river Gelo skirts the southermost extremity of Lake Tata instead of flowing into the lake, as was hitherto believed.

The Australian government has organized an expedition to explore the region between Lake Eyre and the boundary of Queensland. This land is said to be one of the worst deserts in the world.

An engine driver was attending to the machinery at Hays wharf, Tooley street, London, when the ends of his neck scarf were caught by the shafting, and he was drawn up thirteen feet from the floor and strangled.

The insurance companies have quoted 50 per cent additional for insuring the life of Prince Obolenski, who has succeeded to the post of governor general of Finland in the room of the late General Bobrikoff, killed by an assassin.

An English thief was arrested the other day whose method was to induce little boys to take off their shoes in order to run a race and leave him in charge of the shoes. When they returned, breathless, he and the shoes were gone.

What is described as the biggest sale yet completed under the new Irish land act is reported from Mitchelstown. The Kingston estate, which was the theater of the land agitation in the days of Mr. Gladstone's "Remember Mitchelstown," has been acquired by the tenants.

A halibut estimated to be fifteen feet in length was seen in the Piscataqua river near Dover point recently by a number of Dover people. The fish was seen to jump out of the water several times and on every occasion made a roaring noise which could be heard a considerable distance.

The National Association of Carriage Dealers, which recently convened in Boston, had on exhibition at that place an ancient vehicle that was built in 1776 and which is still as good as new. It was built for Governor Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, the original "Brother Jonathan."

The cuckoo plays an important part in German superstition. If an old woman wants to know how many years she has to live or a young girl when she is to be married all they have to do is to go into the woods on May day and listen for the cuckoo. The number of times it yaps is the answer.

Judge John Brindley of Lacrosse, Wis., recently established a new precedent for jurists by hearing a case in the evening and appearing upon the bench in evening clothes. The case was an emergency, and the judge left a reception to convene court, going directly to the courtroom from a friend's house.

An insurance doctor at Leipsic has collected facts which show that the changes in the human blood vessels (arteriosklerose) brought about by the use of alcohol, tobacco and other excesses, including overwork, cause 22 per cent of all deaths, whereas the much dreaded tuberculosis is responsible for only 7 per cent in that city.

In 1900 the smacksmen who collect lobsters along the coast of Maine paid an average of 12.85 cents per pound to the fishermen. The price increased to 13.12 cents in 1901, and in 1902 the price was 15.83 cents. Last year's price was 17.16 cents. During these four years the minimum price paid was 9 cents and the maximum 25 cents.

It is claimed for Mlle. Carmen Sylva, an eight-year-old singer who made her first appearance in London the other day, that her voice has one of the greatest ranges of any living singer and rises to the top G. Mme. Patti's voice did not go beyond the top D, Miss Ellen Beach Yaw's goes to the top E and Miss Edith Helena can reach the top F.

NEW SHORT STORIES

He Scored Off Whistler.

One of the keepers at Windsor on one occasion scored neatly off the late James MacNeill Whistler, who was making a study of a picturesque clump of oaks.

Mr. Whistler could not endure to have any one watch him while he was painting. He turned sharply to the intruder with the fixed and angry stare peculiar to him.

"You oaf!" he exclaimed. "You loutish clodhopper! Don't you know better than to stand there annoying me? What possible interest can you take in what I am doing?"

"Bless me," cried the man, "don't get excited, sir! I meant no harm, but I never in all my life, sir, saw an artist painting two pictures at once!"

"Two pictures!" exclaimed Whistler, bewildered.

"So I said, sir," replied the keeper quietly. "And I'm blessed, sir, if I don't like the one you've got your thumb through the best of the two!" And he pointed to the great palette, smeared with every conceivable tint, that Mr. Whistler held in his left hand.

Jack Was Responsible.

When Jay Hambidge, the artist, was painting the portrait of ex-President Cleveland he spent some time as a visitor at the family mansion in Princeton, N. J.

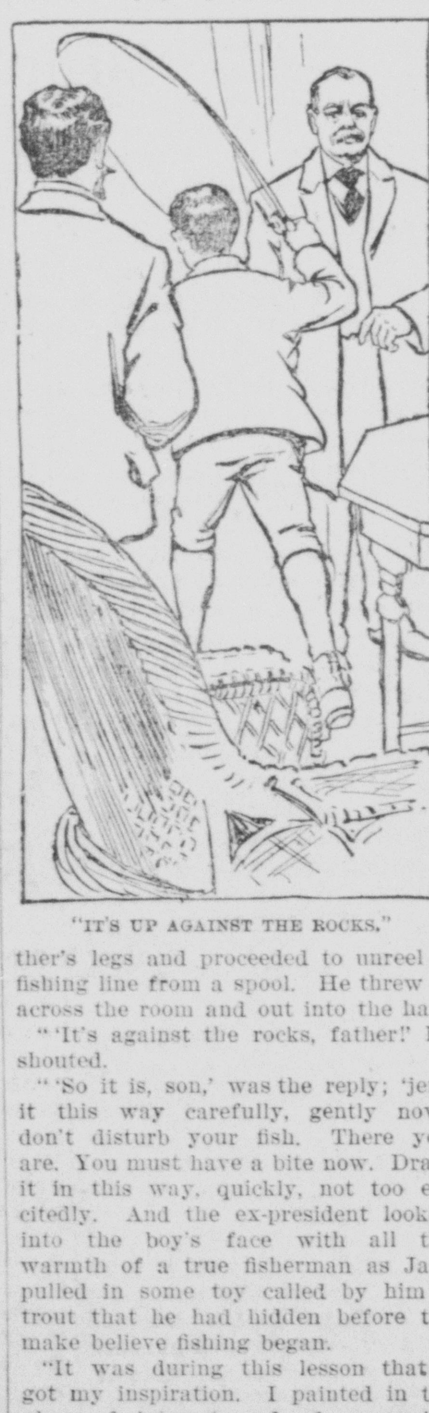
"The ex-president gave me many sittings, but one in particular," said he, "made the picture. Mr. Cleveland sat gravely in a big armchair talking. It was early in the afternoon; his face was unusually grave and lacked the expression I wanted. A tap came at the door, and in sidled his son Jack, the apple of his eye.

"'Now I wants my lesson in fishin', father,' said the lad.

"'But, my son, here is Mr. Hambidge, the artist. We are busy.'

"'Oh, let him stay,' said I.

"'Very well,' replied Mr. Cleveland, and the boy jumped between his father's legs and proceeded to unreel a fishing line from a spool. He threw it across the room and out into the hall.



"IT'S UP AGAINST THE ROCKS."

"'It's against the rocks, father!' he shouted.

"'So it is, son,' was the reply; 'jerk it this way carefully, gently now; don't disturb your fish. There you are. You must have a bite now. Draw it in this way, quickly, not too excitedly. And the ex-president looked into the boy's face with all the warmth of a true fisherman as Jack pulled in some toy called by him a trout that he had hidden before the make believe fishing began.

"It was during this lesson that I got my inspiration. I painted in the glow of interest and of expression that won the praise of Mr. Cleveland's intimates. But, as I told the family afterward, Jack really did it. I didn't."—Philadelphia Ledger.

What He Resembled.

Some years ago William T. Smedley boarded in the same house with a young man who prided himself on his likeness to the artist, though, truth to tell, he was very plain, while Mr. Smedley was quite handsome, says the New York Times. One morning at breakfast he turned to Mr. Smedley and said:

"Do you know, I am thought very like you?"

"Indeed," was the answer, "I cannot see any resemblance."

"Well, give me a good look now and tell me who I am like."

The artist looked at him steadily for a few moments and then replied:

"You look only like the boarding house martyr at the steak."

No Cause For Worry.

"Labor saving inventions never do any real harm to laboring men and women," said Professor S. P. Langley, the scientist and aeronaut. "They who bemoan the appearance of labor saving devices are unwise."

Professor Langley smiled.

"Such unphilosophical persons," he resumed, "should learn a lesson from the stable cat. Have you heard of the stable cat? It sat on the horse's back."

"'Dear, dear,' the horse wailed. 'Now that automobiles are coming into such favor I fear I shan't be wanted.'

"'Nonsense,' said the stable cat. 'Don't carry on so, brother. The mouse trap didn't do away with me, did it?'"

CHOICE MISCELLANY

The American Ostrich.

The encyclopedias describe the ostrich as polygamous. In California, however, he adopts American institutions and chooses but one wife. A shallow hole scooped out in the ground serves as a nest, where every alternate day an egg is laid. Such an egg! Half a yard around the longest way and tipping the scales at three and a half pounds! A single egg would be a breakfast for a large family, though by no means an economical one. From twelve to eighteen eggs are laid. Then the forty day sitting begins, in which the male assists. Taking his shifts at night, visitors seldom see him engaged in this feminine occupation. Having many enemies in their wild estate, nature, with unerring foresight, has decreed that the hen brooding by day should match the sand, while the partner, who takes her place when the shades of evening are drawn, is the color of the night. When a week old the chicks are worth $25 apiece and a pair of four-year-old ostriches $500. This is no wonder, for the hen, forgetting the seasons in a land of perpetual sunshine, lays all the year round instead of twice a year, as in Africa. Each bird produces every nine months a crop of feathers worth about $30, while the tourists who pay to see them and carry off their expensive plumage as souvenirs form the largest crop of all.—Sunset Magazine.

Problem of Medical Etiquette.

It is an ancient custom in Hungary that when a medical candidate has passed his examination with distinction and the doctor's degree is conferred sub auspiciis regis he should receive from the emperor of Austria (king of Hungary) a ring bearing the initials "F. J." set in brilliants. After a certain time he is admitted to present his thanks in person to the sovereign. In connection with this custom a curious problem recently exercised the mind of a young doctor who was serving his time in the army as a "one year volunteer." Being invited to present himself before the emperor, he was greatly puzzled how to do so, for on the one hand as a private soldier he ought to wear his shako, while on the other as a doctor of medicine he should carry his hat under his arm. In his perplexity he sought counsel of his colonel, who after careful consideration delivered himself of the following opinion:

"If the emperor speaks to you in German, which is the language of the army, you must regard yourself as a plain one year volunteer, and you will therefore keep your shako on your head. But should his imperial majesty address you in Hungarian this means that he sees in you a doctor of medicine rather than a soldier, and you must therefore uncover your head."—London Globe.

An Exciting Kite Experiment.

Two military kites attached by steel wire to a winch were sent up at an exhibition in England, and, the wind being strong, a man named Baker decided to go up on a third and larger kite, made of light canvas, with bamboo and hickory wood framework. To this was attached a cane seat, in which the man sat. The large kite went up easily along the wire, but at an altitude of 200 feet was blown to pieces. Baker and the wreck were left dangling on the wire. Deprived of the suspending power of the large kite and with the weight of the man depending on them, the two smaller kites and the whole apparatus began rapidly to fall. The men at the winch worked in the wire as fast as possible, but the "scout" and the kites came down at an alarming rate, and at one time Baker turned a somersault. He alighted on the roof of a villa and escaped without injury.

Carefully Guard Their Deeds.

The care with which the Creek Indians guard their allotment certificates, patents to lands and other papers of value has been the source of much amusement.

These papers are never carried in a coat pocket, as a white man would protect them, but are carefully wrapped in tissue and placed inside some large receptacle, generally a satchel, but often a gunny sack. Indians recently appeared together at the Indian agency in Muskogee to make arrangements for the sale of their lands by the government. Each carried carefully strapped over a shoulder a large meal sack, apparently one-third full of something. However, when the wrappings were removed only a single deed appeared in each of the bags.—Kansas City Journal.

A Coat of Many Shapes.

A Cape Town tailor has invented a coat that can be turned at will into a frock, morning or evening dress coat. The change is effected by the use of detachable and interchangeable skirts, which are fastened to the body of the coat by an ingenious system of lacing. It is claimed that in two minutes a man can change a frock coat into a morning coat or a dress coat by whipping off one pair of skirts and lacing on another, and it is impossible to distinguish the joining from an ordinary seam.—St. James' Gazette.

Mystery of a Battleflag.

At the battle of Jena the standard of the First regiment of Prussian hussars was captured by the French, and the trophy has recently been discovered by a collector at Potsdam in an old curiosity shop. The purchaser made a present of the standard to Emperor William, who has instituted an inquiry as to how it is that this standard, which was captured on Oct. 14, 1806, by the troops of Marshal [illegible], came to be discovered in a Prussian bric-a-brac shop ninety-eight years after it was lost.

GREAT
FALL OPENING SALE
WILL BEGIN AT
THE IDEAL
Saturday, Oct. 1, 1904

And will continue until everybody in Seymour and Jackson County is supplied with our GREAT BARGAINS.

READ THESE PRICES CAREFULLY.

We have bought a large stock of dry goods, consisting of dress goods in all the latest shades at all prices from per yard................ **10c to $1.50**

All kinds of table linens from the cheapest to the best.

Outing cloth from 4 cents per yard up to the best.

Largest line of Flannellettes in Seymour.

Best calico, per yard................................ **5c**

Best Apron Gingham worth 7½c at........................ **5c**

Yard wide Muslin, well worth 6½c at **4½c**

Bleached Muslin............... .... **5c**

Toweling from...... .... **3½c up**

Large line of Gloves for Gents, Ladies, Misses and Children at very low prices. Large line of Hose at reduced prices. Largest line of Underwear in Seymour for Men, Women and Children at very low prices.

10-4 Blankets, per pair............. .... **59c**

We have Blankets from the cheapest to the best at the following prices:

59c, 98c, $1.25, 1.50 1.75, 1.98, 2.50, 2.98 3.50, 3.98, 5.00.

Comforts from the cheapest to the finest.

All our $5.00 and $6.00 Capes in plain and crushed plush will go at........................ **$3.98**

Our $7.50 Cloth Capes go at................ **$4.98**

Largest line of Jackets ever brought to Seymour at the following prices, Children's and Misses' Coats at

$1.48, 1.98, 2.50, 2.98, 3.50, 3.98, 4.98, 5.98, 650, 6.98, 7.50, 8.00.

Ladies' Coats in all lengths and the latest styles at prices so everyone can afford to have a new Jacket this season. We have Jackets that are well worth $7.50 at.................... .... **$4.98**

Our $8.50 Jackets will go at.... .... **$5.49**

We also have Jackets at

$6.98, 7.50, 8.50, 9.98 10.50, 12.50, 15.00, 18.00, 20.00

The largest line of Furs as low as 98c and up to............... .... **$25.00**

Largest line of Shawls in Seymour As low as.................................... **23c**

1 Lot of Ladies' Underwear worth 50c While they last at................. .... **25c**

25c Ribbon will sell at per yard... .... **15c**

NOTIONS—We have a large line of Notions of all kinds. In fact everything in this line that a dry goods store should have and the prices are right

Wrappers, a large line at very low prices.

Underskirts, a large line in black and stripes at prices that will astonish you.

Fine Comfort and Quilt Cotton At.... .... **8⅓c**

Corsets at 20 per cent. discount.

COME AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF LOW PRICES

5 PER CENT. COUPON.

Cut this out and bring it to us and get discount of five per ceut. on all goods you buy from us until January 1, 1905.

The Ideal, Seymour, Ind.

If you are not ready now, come and look and see what the Ideal Store has done to the prices. Don't forget to call for tickets with every purchase you make. You know what it means to you. You can get a nice present by trading at our store We have just received a line of pictures, rugs and alarm clocks to give away with the tickets. Call and see us rs at our new store, next to the First National Bank.

NOTICE All linings will be given free with all dress goods sold during the month of October.

THE IDEAL
LEADERS IN LOW PRICES
Next to First National Bank, Seymour, Indiana.

BOYS

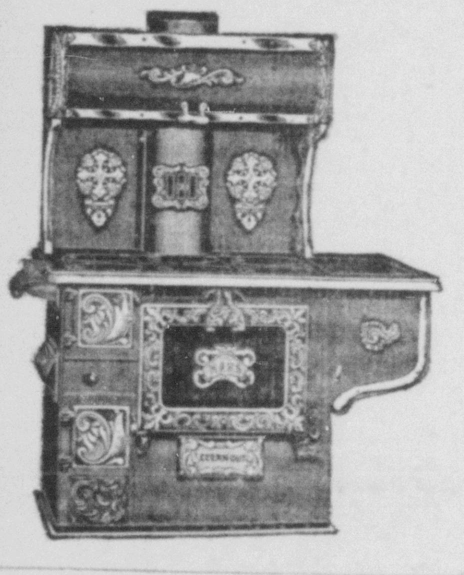
READ THE

"American Boy" Magazine

Greatest boy's paper published. Six months subscription free with all boy's suits from $2.50 up.

OCTOBER NUMBER NOW READY.

Hub.



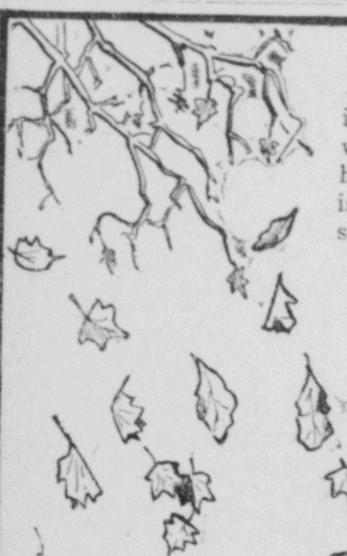
$35 STEEL RANGE FOR

$23.50

For wood or coal, nickle mounted, 13x18 inch oven, reservoir, warming closet, etc. The best range on the market for the money. Call at our store to see them.

Stanfield-Carlson Hardware Co.,

106 W. SECOND STREET, SEYMOUR, IND.



IN THE FALL

is the best time to paint, because the weather is settled then and one doesn't have to contend with the moisture that is usually in a building after the winter snows and the spring rains.

And the best paint to use is

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

It is made to cover well, look well, and wear well. It always does just what you expect it to do, and it never goes wrong if rightly applied. It's very economical.

Use it and you'll be satisfied.

SOLD BY

W. F. PETER DRUG CO., PHONE 400

WALL PAPER

AT

WAY DOWN PRICES

For the next two week's we will sell wall paper at unheard of prices in order to make room for the new stock which will soon be coming in.

We have the best decorators to be secured and go everywhere.

MILLER'S BOOK STORE,

20 W. SECOND ST., SEYMOUR, IND.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29, 1904.—Generally fair and cooler tonight and Friday.

For Sale.

$30,000 worth of 5 per cent, street improvement bonds. Non-taxable. For particulars, see E. G. Weathers. 127w1

Attend the B. Y. P. U. lunch tomorrow evening. No. 7 north Chestnut.

Palace Millinery for bargains.

d&w

Good supply of peaches, quality fine, price low, at Teckemeyer's. s29d

WANTED —20 good milch cows.

MRS. R. J. SHIELDS,
722 North Broadway,
d4two27 Seymour, Ind.

FOR SALE.—Two four-room cottages. Inquire here. s22tf

THE REPUBLICAN.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1904.

PERSONAL.

T. M. Honan was at Brownstown today.

C. C. Jordon, of Vernon, was here last night

Dr. H. A. Cummings, of Clearspring, came over last evening.

Mrs. Geo Gunder went to Ewing today to see her parents.

Jas. F. Applewhite was here from Brownstown this morning.

Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Ritter left this morning on No. 5 for the Worlds fair.

Mrs. Chas. Graessle went to Indianapolis yesterday morning on a visit.

Miss Nina Ewing is entertaining three sons of Harry Crabb, of Louisville.

Rev. J. M. Baxter came home this morning from a trip to the World's fair.

Hon. O. H. Montgomery made a business trip to Indianapolis yesterday.

J. T. Barnes and wife visited F. C. Foster and wife at Brownstown yesterday.

T. M. Honan, of Seymour, was in the Stone City yesterday —Bedford Mail.

Miss Kate Bothwell has gone to Pana, Illinois, to visit her brother Robert.

George S. Pleasants, the democratic chairman of the Fourth district, was here today.

Albert Evans and wife and Mrs. Mel Boone and wife left this morning for St Louis.

Rev. Jacob White, of Acme, was in town today and made the REPUBLICAN a pleasant call.

Prosecutor John M. Lewis came home last evening from Salem where he attended court.

Misses Edna and Ethel Woodward, of Bloomington, are here the guest of Misses Anna and Maude Carter.

The Rev. Father Conrad went to Jonesville this morning to conduct the funeral of Edward Spray's child.

Mrs. Lucy Cobb left this morning for the St. Louis exposition. She was joined at Washington by T. A. Ackley and wife.

Miss Clara Bauermeister left this morning to visit relatives at Collinsville, Ill., and St. Louis, and attend the World's Fair

Mrs. Hayes Hollowell and her mother, Mrs. Curtis, of Columbus, went to Brownstown this morning to visit the family of Hamlin Smith.

Dr. Harris, the dentist, has returned from a visit to the Worlds Fair and a trip through Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

C. S. Broyler who has been in North Dakota for nearly three months in the interest of the J. I. Case Machine Company, is at home again.

Mrs. Effie Sherman of Waskom, and Mrs. A. J. Waskom, of Nebraska, were here here today and made the REPUBLICAN a pleasant call.

George Wells, who has been threshing wheat in the vicinity of Larned, Kansas, for three months returned this morning and went to his home at Surprise.

William Duckworth and wife, who stopped off here to see friends on their way home from Michigan where they spent a month, returned to Louisville this morning.

Mrs. Fred Fess and Mrs. Jos. Allen, of Bloomington, and Mrs. Jennie Lemen and Mrs. John Harris, of Bedford, were here this morning on their way home from the W. R. C convention at Scottsburg.

Rev. W. J. Stewart, formerly of the Seymour M. E. circuit, was here this morning between trains on his way home from the South part of the state. He is now stationed at Boxley. in Hamilton county.

Rev. W. O. Goodloe, of North Vernon, will preach at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning. He is coming to view the field with probability of taking the pastorate of this church and Crothersville.—Scottsburg Journal.

Dr. H. H. Kamman, of Columbus, was here this morning the guest of his brothers, J. H. and Dr. G. H. Kamman. He was on his way home from Holland where he has been caring for his sister several weeks. He reports her as getting better.

Miss Maude Reagen, who has been here nursing her sister-in-law, Mrs. Harry Raegen, of east Fifth street, who had typhoid fever, has returned to Greensburg. Mrs. Raegen and her husband have both had typhoid but are about well again.

Eat lunch tomorrow evening with the B. Y. P. U. No. 7 north Chestnut.

Fall Trimmed Hats.

Our new styles of trimmed hats for fall are here and ready for inspection. We will be glad to have you call and see the beautiful patterns we are offering this year. old&w

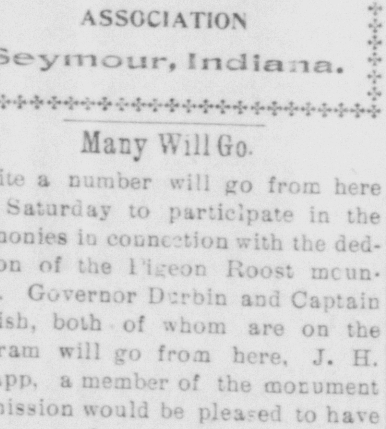
HODAPP & WEITHOFF, Seymour.

TIME TO BEGIN.

Systematic Saving Will Accumulate a Small Fortune.

More people every day are realizing that money regularly laid by in small amounts with the Co-operative Building and Loan Association will earn more money and when the series terminates will pay them a snug sum to be invested in a home or in business.

The plan is very simple. On each share of stock for which you subscribe you pay to the Association twenty-five cents per week. This money paid in by the numerous stockholders is loaned to members, wishing to borrow money on first mortgage security on real estate in Seymour. and Jackson county. The interest paid on these loans is distributed among the shareholders, both those who borrow and those who do not borrow. So that while the borrowing member pays six per cent interest on his loan he receives a part of his interest in dividends on his stock and his Association loan actually costs him less than a straight loan for the same length of time, as shown by the figures published last week. And the investing member pays in considerably less than the $100 00 which he draws out as the matured value of his stock.



New series "G" will start Monday, October 3, and stock may be taken either for investment or loan. For full particulars, see

W. F. PETER, Sec'y.

Series G Starts Oct. 3

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Seymour, Indiana.

Many Will Go.

Quite a number will go from here next Saturday to participate in the ceremonies in connection with the dedication of the Pigeon Roost monument. Governor Durbin and Captain English, both of whom are on the program will go from here, J. H. Hodapp, a member of the monument commission would be pleased to have as many go from here as can. Special train service has been provided.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Engineer Bruce Murphy went to Washington today to come out on No. 8.

Louie Richards, assistant Claim agent for the Panhandle, went to Brownstown today.

David Mahoney, a B. & O S-W. road supervisor, was badly injured yesterday while attempting to board a freight train at Frichton.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON-McCANN.

Mr. Miles Johnson and Miss Ollie McCann were united in marriage at Filo, Ohio, Thursday morning. September 22. The groom is a son of George Johnson and wife, of Zanesville, Ohio, and the bride is the youngest daughter, of Hiram McCann, formerly of this county. She had been making her home the past year with her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Boal, near Eagleport, Ohio.

Lunch 10 cents with the B. Y. P. U. tomorrow evening. No. 7 N. Chestnut.

Splendid play at the opera house tonight.

"Why Girls Leave Home" is the attraction at the opera house tonight.

John G. Offutt, of near Crothersville, was in town today to see Judge O. H. Montgomery.

Friday Evening Lunch.

The B. Y. P. U. will serve lunch Friday evening at 5 o'clock, in the room North of the Thomas Clothing Co. Ice cream and cake 10 cents; coffee, sandwiches and pickes, 10 cents. All are invited. Home made candy for sale. s30d

Meat Market.

A full line of fresh and cured meats lways on hand. Everything strickly firstclass. Corner Third and Ewing streets.

s1tf TIP GLASSON.

Palace Millinery for bargains.

d&w

FOR SALE.—Cheap and quick, soft coal stove. S. A. BARNES. s26tf

FOR SALE.—Buggy almost new. See Will Hollenbeck, 216 Jeff. ave. d26tf

DURBIN AND ENGLISH.

Will Speak at the Opera House Tomorrow Night.

The opening republican meeting fo the campaign in this city will be held at the opera house tomorrow night. Everybody is invited.

Governor Winfield T. Durbin and Capt. W. E. English will be the speakers.

Governor Durbin has had an acquaintance in Jackson county since his boyhood. He has always had a host of admiring friends here. Some men in this county went to the civil war with him, while a number of young men were members of his regiment in the Spanish American war. All want to meet him and hear him speak tomorrow night.

Capt. W. E. English, an ex-congressman, a son of the late Hon. Wm. H. English, is one of the best known and most highly esteemed men in Indiana. He served in the Spanish American war and has always been a close student of public affairs. He is a ready and forcible speaker. This will be his first speech in this city.

Come to the opera house tomorrow night and hear the honored Governor of our state and Captain English. A cordial invitation is extended to men of all political parties, and also to the ladies.

Picture and Sketch.

A fine picture of the Pigeon Roost Monument with a sketch of the Massacre has been issued and is on sale here at J. H. Hodapp's office, Cox's Pharmacy and at W. F. Peter's drug store for 15 cents each. Whatever is realized on the pictures will be applied on the expense of the dedication next Saturday. Get one of the pictures. It is worth preserving. It is of historic value.

Cashier Lewis.

James W. Lewis, ex-county clerk has been elected cashier of the Brownstown State Bank to succeed Alex Greger, resigned. Mr. Lewis is a thoroughly reliable gentleman and will fill the place acceptably. Mr. Greger found the work too confining to suit him. For the good of his health he desired to be relieved of his work.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

David J. Cummings and Sarah Reverman.
Alvin Spall and Susan Wilson.
Edgar Nicholson and Stella Foster.
Ulsyles E. Loftes and Rebecca Vest.
Cleveland Wineinger and Delia Elkins.
Edward W. Hubbard and Stella G. Harrison.

Plausible Story.

The play at the opera house tonight is based on a plausible plot and teaches a moral. "Why Girls Leave Home," is a play that merits the success it has achieved. This play will be presented for the first time in Seymour tonight. You will enjoy it.

Special Fares to Louisville via Pennsylvania Lines.

October 3rd to 5th, inclusive, excursion tickets to Louisville, account annual horse show, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines from Franklin, Shelbyville, and intermediate stations.

FOR RENT.—Three nice rooms for housekeeping, well located. Inquire at REPUBLICAN office. dol

Stomach Troubles cured by KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE

Under all curable conditions

Mr. D. Kauble of Nevada, O., was cured by Kodol of stomach trouble which had effected his heart.

Mrs. W. W. Layier of Hilliard, Pa., was cured of Chronic Dyspepsia by the use of Kodol.

KODOL
Digests What You Eat

W. F. Peter Drug Co., A. J. Pellens

FOUR CORNERS

Mrs. Mike Speckner and Mrs. Greely Downs have returned from a visit in Illinois.

Adam Hauersperger and wife, of Seymour, are here visiting his father.

Mrs. Nick Vogel has returned to her home near Victor, Iowa, after a two weeks visit with her parents here.

Ph. Speckner is hulling clover in this vicinity this week.

Peter Schultheis of Seymour, is working for John Gerringer.

Mrs. Susie Sweany and Miss Annie Kelsch called on Mrs. Nick Volgel Friday afternoon.

Meeting of Prohibition Alliance.

There will be a meeting of the Seymour Prohibition Alliance held at the residence of F. H. Hadley, 515 Indianapolis ave., Thursday Sept. 29 at 7:30 All who are interested in prohibition work are invited.
old&w

Groceries!

Fresh staple and fancy groceriss at the old J. M. Brown corner, Third and Ewing streets. A liberal share of your patronage will be appreciated.

sep30d&w FRANK E. PATRICK.

B. & O. S-W. EXCURSIONS.

Low Rates to St. Louis and Return.—The B. & O. S. W. will sell coach excursion tickets to St. Louis and return each uesdry and Thursday until September 29, 1904 inclusive and good to return seven days including day of sale. Fare for the round trip $6.75.

Home-seekers excursion.—The B. & O. S-W. will sell home-seekers excursion tickets first and third Tuesday every month at very low rates. For rates routes stopover priveleges or any other information call on or address, C. C. Frey, gent.

LEWIS & LEWIS
ATTORNEYS

Will practice in all the courts. Collections a specialty. Legal business solicited.

YOUR NEXT SUIT

You might as well get it now; then you'll have it when you want it. When everybody is in a hurry that's not a good time to buy.

Here are a Few Hints of the New Things.

10.00 At this price we have Cheviots, and Cassimeres, that are made so well that would easily pass for Suits costing twice the money.

12.00 This is a strong line with us always. Single and double breasted. New fabrics, tailored recently and latest cut.

15.00 Here is where we show the best Suits on earth for the money. Every late style and the best of tailoring goes into suits at this price. Cheviots, Scotches, Cassimeres and Worsteds.

We would like to see you and have you see these Suits.

Thomas Clothing Co.
K of P BUILDING SEYMOUR IND

A KEYNOTE SPEECH

Senator Beveridge Sounds the Slogan of the Campaign In His Great Indianapolis Address.

ALL IS WELL WITH THE REPUBLIC

Indiana's Able Junior Senator Makes a Convincing Presentation of the Nation's Wonderful Achievements Under the Present Government.

[illegible] Albert J. Beveridge, United States senator from Indiana, opened his campaign, as well as the national campaign in Indiana, at Tomlinson hall, Indianapolis, Wednesday night. The great hall was filled to overflowing, and the enthusiasm aroused by Indiana's popular statesman spoke volumes for the interest manifested by Republicans in Senator Beverige and the present campaign. Senator Beveridge said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: All is well with the Republic. Other nations are in battle or within the possibilities of war; the Republic is without an antagonist. The debts of other nations increase; the debt of the Republic diminishes and its bonds are the best security in every money market. The Republic's foreign trade is greater than ever before—greater than the foreign trade of any nation. The commerce of the American people themselves is larger than the international trade of all the other peoples of the earth combined. In farms and mines; in shops and roads and trade; in everything that makes for comfort and prosperity, all is well with the Republic.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

But gold in bank vault, abundance on table, is not all of national greatness. Luxury is not all of life. Things of mind and things of soul make the life of man worth living and the life of a nation, too. After all, ideals are the only permanent realities. And in this higher realm of thought and aspiration all is well with the Republic.

America Leads the Nations.

Education and religion—these are the foundations of national righteousness; the American Republic has more schools and colleges than the three next greatest nations put together—more churches than the two next greatest nations put together, and every church bell in the nation rings to the people and to the world the message of religious liberty. The Republic has more newspapers than all the rest of the world combined; and upon none of them are the shackles of any oppression except its own. The Republic has more miles of steam and electric railways than all Europe combined; more telegraphs and telephones than the remainder of the world put together; and communication means civilization. More books are read, more lectures given, more lessons taught, more discussions held, more sermons heard among America's eighty millions than among all mankind outside of our boundaries. All this is producing an ever purer atmosphere, lifting the American people to an ever nobler outlook, revealing to the nation ever grander fields for American effort.

In short, for all the human race, civilization is marching onward; and the opening of the twentieth century beholds the American Republic leading the nations in that advance. And so in the higher things of living and of life, as well as in material things, all is well with the Republic.

What is This Campaign About?

What, then, is this campaign about? Is there a business man in the whole country who does not wish that no election were necessary this year? If the constitution did not require a presidential campaign in 1904, would the American people themselves decree three months of political agitation? Every great policy of the party of the government is successful at home and abroad. The administration has done no wrong for the people of the Republic to rebuke. The government is at the threshhold of some, and in the midst of other enterprises affecting the Republic's relations with mankind. And yet in this hour of America's greatest prosperity at home and highest prestige abroad; in the moment of the largest, richest life the American people have lived since the Republic was founded; at this instant when even foreign statesmen are naming the present "the American era"—the American people are asked by the Opposition to deliver their government to an Opposition which as a party would have wrecked American prosperity and impaired American prestige had it conducted the government for the last eight years. And they ask this upon the ground that they now admit that in the past we were right and they were wrong. They ask the American people to reject us and accept them upon the ground that, if given power, they would not destroy many things the Republican party has done if they could, and could not destroy other things the Republican party has done if they would.

Does this attitude appeal to Americans? We are a thoughtful people; political parties must convince the American people's reason. We are a righteous people; political parties must appeal to the American people's conscience. Reason and conscience are the pillars that support free institutions.

What Would Opposition Success Mean?

Would the Opposition's success improve conditions at home or abroad? Would it mean more employment for American labor, better markets for the American farmer, increased consideration for the Republic's interest and wishes in the cabinets of foreign nations? Let any man who thinks so vote as he thinks. Partisan victory is nothing. It may be worse than nothing; it may be an evil. Merely to elect one's party candidate, merely to defeat the leader of a hostile clan concerns only selfish politicians. But welfare in the American home for the happiness of the American people; the power and prestige of the American Republic abroad in the interest of American rights and the ongoing of universal peace and justice—these great ends are everything. It is upon this plane of thought and morals that we address the American people in this campaign.

Will the nation be more prosperous if the Opposition conducts the government than it is under Republican administration?

Immigration a Barometer of Prosperity.

The Opposition answers this by declaring that our welfare is fictitious and failing. But why, if American prosperity is not real, did over 500,000 more immigrants come from Europe to this country in 1903 than in 1896, the last year the Opposition was in power? Why, if American prosperity is declining, did over 200,000 more immigrants enter the Republic in 1903 than in 1902? Immigration is a barometer of prosperity or adversity. The Old World's children of poverty obey the inexorable law of hunger. They crowd to the land of plenty obedient to the instinct of self-preservation. Their brothers already here write to their kin across the sea: "There are good times in this land of liberty—come now while the good times last," and their kinsmen in the Old Country crowd every ship that sails to the West. Or, on the other hand, our foreign population write to their people at home: "It is hard to get a start here in America now; business is bad, men out of work. Do not come until times are better," and immigration begins to fall off.

And the first message is always sent while the Republican party is in power. The second is always sent when the Opposition is in power.

Is Our Prosperity Real?

If our prosperity is not real, why were the commercial failures in the United States last year more than 3,000 fewer than in 1896? If good times are passing, why are the evidences of prosperity increasing? For example, why were 10,000,000 more telegrams sent in 1903 than in 1900, that golden year of American industry? Why did the people take so many more newspapers and write so many more letters that the postal department earned $51,000,000 dollars more in 1903 than in 1896? Why did 120,000,000 more passengers travel on the country's railroads last year than in 1896? Why were over $1,130,000,000 more of railroad property sold by courts under foreclosure in 1896 than in 1903? Why has there been a steady increase, since the Republican party was in power, of money in circulation, until today there is over $860,000,000 more money actually in the hands of the American people than there was when the Opposition went out of power in 1896? Why are all these results of prosperity increasing if prosperity does not exist?

The Opposition vs. Arithmetic and History.

Figures are fatal to fallacies. If the Opposition would win let it discourage the study of arithmetic and history.

If it can be said that these statistics do not apply to the great masses of those who toil, let us take two items as conclusive of the prosperity of the laboring masses as are the statistics of immigration—two things which the workingman insists upon having, whatever else he surrenders—coffee and sugar. Last year the American people consumed nearly 350,000,000 pounds more coffee than they used in 1896. In 1896 the American people used eight pounds of coffee per capita. Last year they consumed almost eleven pounds of coffee per capita. And the American people used nine pounds more sugar for every man, woman and child in the Republic than they used in 1896. Watch the workingman's coffee pot—that tells which political party is in power.

The Laboringman's Savings.

Another proof of the laborer's condition: Last year the deposits in national banks were more than $1,500,000,000 greater than in 1896; and in savings banks, where none but the poor of the cities store up their earnings, there was over $1,025,000,000 dollars more money than before the Republican party came into power; and this does not include the enormous deposits of the working people in building and loan associations, nor the tremendous credits to the farmers on the books of the local banks in the smaller towns throughout the nation. The books of the savings banks are better evidence of the toiler's condition than speeches of partisans.

When Men Strike.

Is it said that strikes prove bad industrial conditions? With few exceptions strikes occur when times are good, when labor is in demand. When workingmen have accumulated savings to live on while idle—then is the time men strike for what they believe their rights. But when mills are closed because there are no markets for what they make, when business is prostrated and labor is idle, you do not hear of laboringmen quitting their work; you hear them begging for employment. You do not hear of the toiler striking for what he thinks his rights; you hear his children crying for bread. And never was that wail of hunger heard during a Republican administration.

If it be said we claim too much for our party, the answer is that our claims are true; if it be said that good harvests have favored us, the answer is that corn was so plenty from '93 to '96 that in some states it was actually burned for fuel, and wheat was so abundant that its price fell until farmers found it hardly worth while to raise. Crops are as good under Opposition as under Republican administrations; but markets are not as good. Farmers raised as much then as now, but they could not sell as much then as now.

How We Are Extravagant.

Does the Opposition charge us with extravagance? During the last three years the Opposition managed our finances the government's total receipts could not pay its ordinary running expenses. From 1894 to 1896, inclusive, our expenses were $137,660,939 more than all the revenues of the Republic, although at peace with all the world. And at the same time the fall in farm values alone was more than enough to pay the national debt; hundreds of thousands of laborers were idle and their families starving; and the loss in manufacturing and business was, in three years, enough to run the government a decade. We took the government, fought a war, paid its cost and by 1900 had the government receipts again exceeding the government's expenses by nearly $80,000,000 a year. We abolished war taxes and still our revenues last year were over $50,000,000 more than our expenses. If it be said that the fiscal year just closed shows a deficit of $41,000,000, the answer is that we have paid $50,000,000 on the canal and $4,500,000 to the World's Fair which were unusual charges. We have refunded the nation's debt which we are steadily reducing and saved the people millions of annual interest charges. At the same time the increase in value of the farmers' livestock alone would buy our whole navy, and the increase of business values is beyond estimate. Yet an Opposition, that could not pay the government's ordinary expenses in time of peace complain of our extravagance with our record of expenses paid, debt reduced, interest lowered. The party of debt and deficit complains of the party of solvency and surplus!

Other National Debts.

Extravagance! Our total expenses are annually over $50,000,000 less than France's, and France has less than half our population, a fraction of our coast lines, our interests and our commerce; our total expenses are annually over $250,000,000 less than even that part of the British Empire called the United Kingdom; over $470,000,000 less than Russia; over $800,000,000 less than the combined German states and empire. France, with only half our population, has nearly $5,000,000,000 greater debt; the United Kingdom with half our population, has nearly $3,000,000,000 greater debt; Russia has over $2,500,000,000 greater debt.

Our Debt Decreasing.

If it be said that we are following in their footsteps, the answer is that while their debts are growing our debt is steadily decreasing and never so rapidly diminishing as now. In 1870 our debt was $60.46 per capita; in 1880, $38.27 per capita; in 1890, $14.22; last year, in spite of the hundreds of millions the Spanish war cost us, our debt was $11.51 per capita. The United Kingdom's debt is $92.59 per capita; Russia's is $24.21; France, $150.32 per capita; Australia, $287.54 per capita. Even the debt of the Netherlands, the most prosperous and economical country in Europe, is $86.62 and that of Belgium is $81.28 per capita. The debt of Canada on our north is $49.81 per capita; of Mexico, on our south, $12.99. The debt of the United States is far the lowest of any of the world's great nations, and is every year growing less. Our debt is nearly $5.00 less per capita in 1904 than it was a hundred years ago; it was $15.63 per capita in 1800; it was $11.51 in 1903. Yet an Opposition which increased our debt in time of peace calls us extravagant, though under our administration the Republic's finances are managed more ably than those of any other nation in the world.

We Demand Specifications.

If the Opposition says we are extravagant, will they tell us just what items of appropriation they would refuse to pass? We demand specifications. Will they stop work on our navy? Will they stop work on our public buildings? Will they stop work on our harbors? Will they abolish rural free delivery? Where will they economize? Let them file a bill of particulars and that will answer their own charge.

How Parker's Election Would Help.

How could Parker's election help the present situation? What admitted results would follow the victory of the Opposition? First, a tariff agitation which could not result in legislation; for Mr. Parker tells us that the Republican Senate would prevent any tariff revision which an Opposition House would pass; but that the Opposition for four years would batter the Senate's doors with tariff revision bills. What would come of that? Its certain result would be uncertainty. Fearing that some compromise measure might pass; ignorant of what the revision would be, sure only that all business would have to be readjusted to it when it came, business would decline to the lowest living point. Factories would not advance supplies against an uncertain future; merchants would not stock up against an uncertain future; banks would not loan against an uncertain future; the farmers' market would shrink because there were not so many people buying his products as before, and those who still bought were buying less than they ever did before. And this would mean hard times again; it would mean 1893 again—another era of bank failures, farm mortgages, railroad foreclosures and upon the streets and over the highways of the land the dread and swelling army of the unemployed.

The Warning of '93.

All this seems unreal when in the distance; its reality is awful when it arrives. Human memory is naturally happy. We cannot remember hunger when it is appeased. The keenest grief grows dull with time. Were it not for this law of forgetfulness of grief the race would perish under its accumulated weight of woe. But this law which works so well for individuals works hardly for the community. For if our hard experiences as a nation were living realities in our memory, the fatal figures of 1893 and 1896 would be enough to warn us from unwise tampering with our vast and intricate tariff system to which the vast business of the greatest business nation of the world is delicately adjusted.

Leaders' Conflicting Views.

So the first certainty of the Opposition's success would be uncertainty in the business world according to the analysis of the Opposition's own candidate for President. But if the Republican Senate did not prevent the Opposition from working its will upon the tariff, it would even more surely produce the same uncertainty. For if the Opposition had House, Senate and President, no member of the Opposition could tell what it would do with the tariff. Mr. Williams, the Opposition leader in the House, favors a tariff for revenue; Mr. Gorman, Opposition leader in the Senate, favors a tariff for protection. The Opposition's candidate for President is for a revenue tariff; the Opposition's candidate for Vice-President is for a protective tariff. So that if the whole government were in the hands of the Opposition it could not itself tell what it would do with the tariff, whose schedules are adjusted to every industry in the Republic and affect the prosperity of America's 80,000,000 of people. Think of an engineer trying to run his engine forward and backward at the same time. That is the Opposition at the present moment. Think what would happen to the engine under such control. That is what would happen to the country with the Opposition in power.

How Parker Voted.

Will Opposition success help the financial laws of the country? Even the best assurances Mr. Parker can give is that the gold standard is in no danger. The way to keep it out of danger is to keep it in the hands of those who put it out of danger. If the fate of the country had been in Mr. Parker's hands in 1896 and 1900 we should today be a free silver country with all that means. For, eight years ago the Opposition's present candidate for President voted for free silver; four years ago he again voted for free silver. When nominated he met this great question by merely saying that the gold standard is established. Last Monday for the first time, on the demand of gold standard newspapers of New York, on the compulsion of the New York forces which nominated him, he says he believes in the gold standard. But if he believed in the gold standard the time to have said so was when the fate of the Nation hung on the issue of sound money or free silver.

Nation's Safety is Above Party Victory.

Is it said that he voted for free silver in 1896 and 1900 because he did not want to bolt his party? That is a good reason for a politician; but is it a good reason for a statesman? It is a good reason for a politician; but is it a good reason for a patriot? Does it reveal the man who puts the Nation's safety above his party's victory? And is any other kind of man fit to be chief magistrate of the greatest nation this world has ever seen, in whose destiny is wrapped up the fate of free institutions and the hopes and prayers of common men the world around?

Pretended Conviction and Honest Belief.

Conviction is as necessary as common sense and courage; but timeliness is as necessary as conviction. There are men in both parties who have no convictions till they see how the conflict of principles will end. There are men in both parties who take no stand on any question while the fight is on, but who, when the bitterness of battle is over, are found standing on the winning side as though they had always been there. These are the men who make a pretended conviction serve the purposes of a selfish expediency. These are the men who try to make the counterfeit conservatism of silence and vagueness pass for the genuine conservatism of sound views bravely maintained. In 1896 it appeared to those who honestly believed in gold and those who honestly believed in silver that the welfare and even the honor of the nation depended on the issue of that mighty conflict. It was one of those periods in American history when partisanship disappears and patriotism rules in the hearts of men. Thousands of both parties left their old allegiance and rallied around the principle on whose success they believed the fate of the Republic depended.

1896 and 1861.

The year 1896 was no more a time for silence and hiding than 1861 was a time for cowardice and evasion. It was not only a political struggle, but on both sides it was a moral struggle. Was Grover Cleveland silent then? Did he by his vote condone what he declared with his voice would be a crime? Was Senator Teller and the band of life-long Republicans who marched out of the Republican convention silent then? Did they condone by their votes what their tongues proclaimed would be a crime? Was John M. Palmer and General Buckner and the host of gold Democrats silent then? Thousands of life-long Republicans left their party; thousands of life-long Democrats left their party. On both sides even men who for years had trimmed and compromised threw aside the politician's tricks of expediency and spoke and acted on clear, unmistakable principle. Among 80,000,000 of people there was a new alignment, hundreds of thousands changing sides, and all because of a principle which they believed would determine the future of the Republic. Yet at that moment, when men were destroying their political future for principle's sake; when brother turned against brother rather than forsake a patriotic belief, and even families were divided—at this high moral point in the history of the American people, surpassed in its fervor and purity only by that other moral awakening that ranged brother against brother on battlefield forty years ago; in the hour, made heroic by devotion to beliefs on both sides—Alton B. Parker was silent—he voted for free silver. Is that the kind of man in whom Gold Democrats now find the leader of a cause? And now to make a showing in New York he declares his belief in the gold standard for the first time and thus tramples upon the ballots he cast for Bryan eight years ago, four years ago! Is that the kind of man in whom the Silver Democrats now find the leader of a cause?

Voted for Silver—Says He is for Gold.

Suppose, in spite of his free silver votes, the Opposition candidate is really for gold. The Opposition itself is not for gold. The Opposition's convention tore to shreds the declaration for gold. More than six million of the Opposition's votes were cast against gold and for free silver only four years ago. If the Opposition elect House, Senate and President, we would have a gold standard Executive, a free silver Congress; gold at the White House, free silver at the Capitol; and confusion, conflict and uncertainty everywhere. We would have a free silver bill driven forward by the irresistible weight of 6,000,000 Bryan votes among the people, and between that bill and the gold standar we would have only a President who twice voted against it. Does that situation appeal to conservative men? As well have free silver with its known dangers as such uncertainty with its sure disasters.

Uncertainty, a Certain Result.

Uncertainty, the only certain result of the Opposition's action on the tariff; uncertainty, the only certain result in finance; uncertainty, the only certain result in those deeper questions of our industrial development. For is the Opposition's attitude on trusts satisfactory to anybody? Its platform demands new laws against them—laws that will destroy, not regulate. But the Opposition's candidate declares present law sufficient and demands its enforcement. Yet a Republican Congress passed the only law to restrain trusts ever created till Theodore Roosevelt became president. President Cleveland in a formal message to Congress declared that law ineffective; but Theodore Roosevelt said: "I will leave that question to the courts," and enforced it. And the only new laws added to our statutes correcting the abuses of these mighty modern corporations were placed there last year by a Republican Congress on the demand of Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican President—a law preventing railroads from granting rebates and a law creating a new department of government beginning permanent control by the Nation of corporations doing business throughout the Nation.

So if the Opposition's demand for new laws is right, a Republican administration has answered it. If Mr. Cleveland was right, a Republican congress has supplied the deficiency. If Mr. Parker is right, a Republican President has enforced existing law. Let every man who wants the abuses of trusts restrained choose between the Republican party and laws actually passed, and the Opposition which when in power did not add a word to the statutes on the subject. Let them choose between Parker, who says that no new law was or is needed, but that the common law is enough if enforced, and the man who said, "New laws are necessary," and then secured their passage; the men who said, "Old laws and new laws and all laws must be enforced," and then enforced them. That man is Theodore Roosevelt.

Tariff and Trusts.

The Opposition demands that the tariff be taken from trust-made articles. How would that hurt the Stanward Oil Company, the greatest trust, the most complete monopoly the world has ever seen? There is no tariff on oil. If the tariff is the cause of trusts, what caused this greatest of trusts? It would not hurt the anthracite coal combination, if there be such a combination—there is no tariff on anthracite coal. It would not hurt the beef trust; but free cattle would hurt the American farmer and grazer who raises them.

Tariff Does Not Create Trusts.

So we see from examples here at home that the tariff does not create trusts. Take examples abroad. These organizations of industry which we call trusts first appeared in England—practically a free-trade country. They exist in Germany—a protection country. They exist here in America in things in which we have free-trade with all the world, like oil; and they exist in things on which we have a tariff.

Trusts Do Not Always Raise Prices.

Why, should we give free trade to trust-made articles? eBcause of increased prices? No; for trusts do not necessarily increase prices. No power could prevent the Standard Oil Company from doubling or quadrupling the price of oil tomorrow. Yet oil has steadily fallen in price since that monopoly controlled it. Men not yet old remember when illuminating oil retailed at ninety cents a gallon; today refined oil is delivered at the door from one end of the Republic to the other at from 15 to 20 cents a gallon. Sugar has steadily fallen in price for forty years, and yet there is a sugar trust. Coffee cost 120 per cent more ten years ago than it costs today, and yet there is a coffee trust.

Prices Rise Without Trusts.

On the other hand the price of meat on the table is temporarily higher and there is a meat trust; yet that meat trust pays the farmer more for his livestock on the hoof than he has received for a generation. But the price of beans is also higher and there is no bean trust. Wheat is higher and there is no wheat trust. Eggs have gone up. There is no egg trust. So we see that in some articles controlled by trusts prices fall and in other articles temporarily prices rise; and the prices of still other articles not controlled by trusts have risen.

Large Sales—Low Prices.

So we see that trusts do not necessarily raise prices. In many cases trusts have lowered prices. Why? Because they found that when they raised the prices the people bought less, and when they lowered the prices the people bought more; and that there is greater profit on the largest possible sales at the lowest possible price than there is at the largest possible price on the smallest possible sales. Experience has taught the business world the law of prices, consumption and profits—increased prices and larger profits on separate sales; but decreased consumption and lower profits on total sales. Lower prices and smaller profits on separate sales; but increased consumption and larger profits on total sales.

Free Trade No Cure for Trusts.

Trusts have evils; but free trade will not cure them. They are evils which can be reached only by the Nation's regulation and control, because the business of these trusts is as broad as the Nation. That is why the Republican party has established a Department of the Nation's government which has already began its supervision and whose power will never cease growing till the Nation can thoroughly correct the abuses of a nation-wide business. And so far as the Nation can correct them the Nation will correct them while Theodore Roosevelt is the Nation's President.

Philippine Inconsistency.

Uncertainty in financial policy, uncertainty in tariff policy, uncertainty in trust policy, uncertainty too in Philippine policy—these are the only absolutely certain results of the Opposition's success. Their platform declares that we should withdraw from the Philippines as soon as we can arrange to protect Americans already there; on the contrary their candidate declares that we should not withdraw until the Filipinos are prepared for self-government. Thus in the financial so in the Philippine question, the Opposition would have one policy in Congress and another in the White House. Therefore nothing could be accomplished except an agitation which could itself have no result. No result? Yes, one result—the result of scattering throughout the archipelago again the seeds of that anarchy which American administration has destroyed. Mr. Parker says that we should not withdraw until the Filipinos are capable of self-government; former Governor Taft, a Republican, present Governor Wright, a Democrat—men with years of experience on the ground, both agree with all who have personally studied the situation in the Philippines that that people cannot be taught the element of self-government for generations. So Mr. Parker's solution postpones American retreat from the Orient for decades. Yet he would have us promise them now what we will do—a promise which would light the incendiary's torch and draw the assassin's knife from Luzon to Mindinao.

Opposition Prophesies.

Have the Opposition been right in any one of their prophesies of ruin and disaster?

Four years ago the Opposition said that we could not suppress insurrection there, just as it once said that we could not suppress rebellion here; today peace prevails as never before in the Philippine history.

Two years ago they said that we could not establish civil government there; today the best civil government among all the hundreds of millions of the Orient is at work in the Philippines.

Three months ago the Opposition demanded that we immediately follow in the Philippines the Republican precedent established in Cuba, although their conditions are as different as their locations on the globe. Today their candidate declares that Filipino independence should come only when we finish the work we have begun.

The Needed Policy.

The Philippine problem is a mighty problem. A clear firm judgment, a steady unbroken policy; a ready resourcefulness, a kindly hand that never wavers—all these are necessary no mater when solution we may individually prefer. Whatever our individual views, all admit that American interests, American prestige, American honor are involved. Does the Opposition show a single quality necessary to meet the situation? Is there unity in Opposition council; certainty in Opposition policy? Does not the Opposition's vagueness in financial policy, tariff policy, trust policy become chaos itself in its Philippine policy? And is that the kind of party to handle this great question in which not only the interests and honor of the Republic are involved, but in which are wrapped up the fate of a backward people and the issue of war and peace among other nations ready to seize what we desert?

A Fictitious Issue.

Uncertainty in financial policy, tariff policy, trust policy; Philippine policy; insincerity in that fictitious issue called militarism—that is the Opposition's attitude in this campaign. The liberties of the people imperiled by militarism, says the Opposition. Militarism changing the Republic to an empire, declares the Opposition. What militarism? We are at peace with the world. All nations are jealous rivals for our friendship. What does the Opposition mean by militarism.

Republic Speaks for Itself.

Contrast Republican policies with Opposition policies. It is order against confusion; definite purposes against vague proposals; sound record against a chronicle of folly; broad policies uniform throughout the Nation against haphazard policies different in different States—protection in West Virginia, free trade in Texas; gold in New York, free silver in Nebraska. All the world knows what the Republican party has done and what it means to do. The nation itself—prosperous, powerful, with growing prestige and spreading influence—is present and mighty proof of the wisdom and the righteousness of Republican statesmanship. How fortunate for a party which when questioned about its conduct of the Republic can produce as its chief exhibit the Republic itself.

We Republicans fear no militarism—we have too much faith in the American people. We believe that as the American people would drive any foreign invader back to his ships before he could reach the shore, so the American people would handcuff any domestic dictator before his sword was drawn. We Republicans believe that the blood of Bunker Hill and Appomatox is the same blood that poured through the veins of American soldiers in Cuba and Luzon. We believe that the old Continentals of '76, the boys in blue of '61 and the Republic's khaki-clad soldiers of today wear the same uniform, carry the same flag, and believe in the same principles of the same government of the same splendid people and their divine destiny. We Republicans believe that the American army should be small; but that it should be the best body of men ever called to a nation's colors—the best organized, best equipped, best trained. And we believe that sixty-nve thousand American soldiers recruited from American homes and scattered among America's eighty millions of people—their fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters—is a guarantee of liberty instead of a menace.

What Roosevelt Represents.

Another thing: While Theodore Roosevelt is President no breaker of the Nation's laws will go unwhipped of justice. The election of Theodore Roosevelt means that no power in this Republic, however strong or rich, no organization, nowever numerous and determined, is too great for the sovereignty of law; no citizen however poor or humble, no interests however small or weak, is too insignificant for the law's protection. And just this is the largest issue of this campaign—that common equality before the law which Theodore Roosevelt's personality represents.

Justice, the law's protection and the law's punishment to all alike as justice shall decree—this is the motto of the Republican party, this is the principle that reigns in the mind and heart of Theodore Roosevelt. If abuses develop, not covered by existing law we will devise new legislation to meet them. The Republican party does not believe in Parker's theory that the common law covers the industrial and commercial developments of the twentieth century. The world moves; therefore the Republican position is that as our fathers wrote new and needful laws for their day, we also will write new and needful laws for ours. Law, law, law! Enforcement, enforcement, enforcement! Equality, equality, equality! The equal enforcement of laws—this is the beginning and the end of the Republican party's judicial creed—this the Republican conception of liberty.

Frankness with the people in discussion, honesty with the voters before they vote—this is our campaign policy. Does any voter ask what we will do with the tariff? Our answer is plain and everywhere the same. We will maintain the principle of protection. We will modify tariff schedules only when the welfare of American business demands it. And when we do revise it, it will be on the theory of protection instead of on the theory of free-trade. Men talk of tariff revision as though it were a simple thing, an easy task. In the world of practical statesmanship there is no problem harder or more intricate.

What is the Tariff.

What is the tariff? It is not an artificial structure to be taken apart and put together like the trick-box of a juggler. It is the development of a theory of statesmanship. It is a growth and not a creation. Those who prepared the soil of this Nation planted in that soil the seeds of that American industrial independence which men call protection. Hamilton and Washington planted that seed; Henry Clay attended and defended the growing plant, Abraham Lincoln and those great constructive statesmen of our heroic period found in that tree the shelter where stricken liberty might revive and come forth again to battle and to victory. William McKinley was its last great defender from the spoilers; and Theodore Roosevelt, who swore to continue McKinley's policies, will keep his plighted faith. If here and there a branch needs pruning, those who planted the tree and have guarded its growth should do it, not those who resisted its planting in the first place and who for a hundred years have sought to lay the axe to its roots.

What a Change Means.

Even the changing of a single schedule is no work for the prejudiced or ignorant. For every tariff schedule is related to every other tariff schedule just as every business in the United States depends upon every other business in the United States. The change of a schedule should be made with reference to the whole system of which it is a part, just as any legislation affecting any business should be made with reference to all other business to which that business is related. The Republican theory is that there is no industry in this country which stands by itself—that all depend on each and each depends on all; that the American people are one great industrial family, brothers within a single nation, sons of a single flag. And so when we legislate for one interest we Republicans consider all interests. The Opposition theory is that American industries are separate; that each one stands by itself; that the tariff is a collection of unrelated schedules; that legislation affecting one industry affects no others; that this nation is an aggregation of individuals and of interests each with his hand against the other. The Opposition theory is the individual theory; the Republican theory is the theory of patriotic brotherhood.

Other Nations Follow Us.

Is this a time to disrupt our tariff system? Is this a time to abandon that industrial policy which has made us, instead of England, the greatest manufacturing nation in the world? At the moment when every nation is adopting our policy, shall we ourselves desert it? No modern nation is imitating the revenue system of Great Britain. Every modern nation is copying ours. France is a protective tariff country; Russia is a protective tariff country; Germany is a protective tariff country and her tariff is being constantly raised, not lowered. Japan is a protective tariff country, her schedules scientifically arranged. And now England herself is turning to protection to preserve some part of that industrial supremacy which, under free trade, is passing from her. If Chamberlain's plans for protection are not adopted eminent Englishmen themselves declare that British supremacy is doomed and the integrity of the Empire itself is threatened. And yet with these examples all around us and with the memory of '93 still vivid, the American people are asked to destroy that scheme of statesmanship under which we have become the richest of peoples and which every other advancing nation on the globe is adopting. Worse than this, the Opposition admits that they can not overthrow protection in the next four years, but insist in an agitation against it which they admit will be fruitless except to produce universal uncertainty and alarm.

So, if any man prefers the uncertainty of four years assault upon the tariff steadily resisted by a Republican Senate; or if any man prefers a period of business disruption and readjustment to radical tariff changes if the Opposition should succeed in passing their measures, such a man should vote the Opposition's ticket. But if he wants certainty in the commercial world, stability in business conditions and tariff changes made carefully, cautiously and regardful of all the interlaced activities of the American people, he must vote the Republican ticket.

Where We Stand.

Republican success and certainty; the Opposition and uncertainty in every policy, foreign and domestic—that is the issue. You know where we stand, we Republicans. On the issue of trusts we stand against violent assaults on property, on the one hand, and for law and its enforcement, on the other hand. On the financial issue we stand by the gold standard. On the tariff issue we stand by protection. On the Philippine issue we stand by the Flag.

Does the Opposition object to the Philippines on the theory of "consent of the governed?" As soon as the Filipinos learned our purposes toward them, they welcomed us; and today there is more content in the Philippines than ever in their history. Even if the Filipinos had not consented, that phrase would be no argument against American administration of civilization there. Thomas Jefferson held slaves when he wrote the phrase "consent of the governed"—which does not justify slavery, but which proves that Jefferson's phrase had limitations even in his own mind. We governed the Indians for a century without their consent although they owned this country. We govern the Indians without their consent today. And we govern the Esquimos of Alaska without their consent. We even governed the inhabitants of the Louisiana Purchase without their consent. We fought the bloody Civil War to force our southern brothers back into National Government without their consent—denied their right to set up their own government and blew their government to pieces at the cannon's mouth—all without their consent and over their desperate resistance. And the man who forced the Nation's government upon a great, brave, intelligent people who were capable of governing themselves and actually were governing themselves—the man who did that was Abraham Lincoln, and he did God's work when he did it. And today our Southern brothers bless the name of Lincoln and glory in the government they were compelled to accept at the point of the bayonet.

"Consent of the Governed."

"Consent of the governed." We do not ourselves permit the best part of our population—the millions of American women—to take part in our government. We require our young men to wait without their consent till they are twenty-one before we let them help govern themselves. Yet the Opposition's position logically is that our Malay wards—with Oriental blood and tendencies, with no schooling in self-government and with an age of tyranny behind them—are more capable of self-government than young Americans with twenty years' instruction and a thousand years of racial struggle toward and experiment in self-government behind them. And this plea for Filipino self-government comes from an Opposition, which in the South, where it is strongest(today denies self-government to a million black men in defiance of the Constitution of the Nation.

Stand by the Teacher.

Fellow Americans, we and every Christian nation have a civilizing duty to perform. God has given us a mission in the world. Today part of the American people's work, as an uplifting force among mankind, is in the Philippines. We are to do it devoutly, reverently; but we are to do it practically and with common sense. And that is how we are doing it. We established peace—that peace we will manitain. Wherever our forces went, schools were opened before their arms were stacked; and our soldiers taught the people they protected. And today one thousand selected teachers from every State in the Union are instructing Filipino teachers in the art of educating their millions. And that work we will continue. We will stand by the American teacher in the Philippines today as we stood by the American soldier in the Philippines four years ago.

What We Are Doing.

Everywhere we are building roads; in every town we have established postoffices; we have knit community to community by eight thousand miles of telegraph and telephones, by highway and railroad, by postal service and ship lines. We are bringing that forgotten people into touch with all mankind and pouring the current of the world's intelligence through the awakening nerve and brain of our Oriental wards. We have placed the ballot in the hands of the people of every province, who today elect their provincial governor, council and municipal officers; we have provided for a legislature to be selected by the people, which the American administration may instruct in practical government; we have given the large majority of the offices to the ablest Filipinos themselves, teaching them by experience the meaning of regulated liberty. We have gone faster than any nation with a similar task has ever gone—God grant that we have not gone too fast. Shall we destroy this progress by deserting our duty in the very midst of its discharge?

Why Not Give Up All?

Does the Opposition favor American withdrawal from Porto Rico and Hawaii? Why not? If they would retreat from the Philippines, why not from all our possessions? If they object to possessions on principle, the principle is the same in the Gulf of Mexico as in the Pacific. If the objection is not on principle, it cannot be on business. Before we took them we sold Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines about six million dollars worth of American goods each year. Today we sell them nearly twenty-eight millions of American goods each year. Will the Opposition tell the American farmer and workingman that they will give up that commerce? And it has only begun to grow. Our sales to Porto Rico have increased nearly six hundred per cent; to Hawaii four hundred per cent; to the Philippines nearly five thousand per cent. Before we took them we sold about one hundred thousand dollars worth of American products to the Philippines annually. In spite of war, pestilence and famine during recent years we today sell them nearly five million dollars worth of American products each year, not including the supplies to our army. In spite of conditions that destroy commerce, we have in five years increased the trade of the Philippine islands with the world from $35,000,000 to $66,000,000 annually. When we adopt the recommendations of Governor Taft—which we will do at the next session of Congress—our sales to the Philippines alone will ultimately increase from $5,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year, as they have already increased from $100,000 to $5,000,000 a year. It will not be long, historically speaking, until our sales to our possessions reach the total of a hundred million dollars every year. What does that mean? England today sells about $500,000,000 of exports to her possessions. Without that trade England's factories would close, her workingmen be idle. Increased markets means continued employment to American labor. Let American labor think of that.

Our exports to our possessions does not fully measure their commercial value. Our purchases from them are nearly as important. These possessions are tropical lands. We buy $300,000,000 of tropical products every year. We pay for them in American gold. Why not buy of our own territories and pay for them in American products. And when developed the Philippines with Porto Rico and Hawaii will supply at least half the tropical products we now buy from foreign lands

And American exports to Oriental countries contiguous to the Philippines have increased from $43,000,000 to $107,000,000 since those islands became American possessions; and our Asiatic commerce is only in its beginnings. Upon this growing trade we will not turn our backs. From our vantage ground among the markets of the East, we will not strike our flag. Across the Pacific we will not beat retreat. To no other nation, whether it be German, England or Japan will we surrender America's foothold in the Orient, or deliver America's civilizing mission among that backward people.

Our Policy a Continuous One.

Let him who votes for us well understand that our policy is a continuous policy and that we will follow it so long as authority is ours, administering justice, governing by equal laws, giving the rising generations American education, instructing the people in liberty by giving them the fruits of liberty; all in the faith that when we who today are at work upon this problem shall have passed away, our children, beholding the result of our toil, will do that which the future shows to be best for the Philippines, best for the Republic, best for civilization and righteous for all. As for us in our day, we will keep the flag right where McKinley placed it—right where our soldiers and sailors defended it. Our children may do what they will in their day. For them a clear future and a free hand. But as for us in our day, no American retreat will be sounded, no American advantage yielded to a rival, no American duty surrendered.

Philippines Cost Us Nothing.

Do they tell us that to govern the Philippines is expensive? The answer is that the Philippines do not cost the American people a single dollar today; and the total cost, including the expenses of our army, were less than one-third the amount the Opposition say they cost us. The few American soldiers remaining there are a part of our little army of 65,000 men. When they are brought home we must keep them here just as we keep them there; and a regiment costs no more stationed in the Philippines than stationed in Indiana. Republicans know how to govern, and they have made the government of the Philippines self-supporting. No taxpayer of the United States contributes the fraction of a mill. Every dollar of the Philippine expense is paid from Philippine revenues. At the same time industry is more active, commerce greater and human conditions better than ever before in the history of that or any other Malay people. When the period of expense has passed and the expense been paid, why throw away the investment just when it is beginning to yield returns?

No Withdrawal from the Philippines.

Withdrawal from the Philippines not only means abandonment of our principles and desertion of our duty; but it means that one of America's great rivals in Oriental trade would occupy the Philippines within a year; that Germany and England would struggle for them with Japan. Withdraw today and you deliver them to America's present and strongest antagonist in Orient waters, or else you fling them a torch of war into the magazine of international jealousies and ambitions. On the other hand remain there, continue the Republican policy of fitting them for self-government and, yet promise them today a separate flag and you give them excuse for a permanent and increasing discontent which would flame into insurrection when their first demand is not heeded. Yet this is what the Opposition candidate proposes. How much wiser, saner, better to follow the plans of Republican statesmanship and let our course be shaped by the wisdom of events. How much better to trust the conscience and good sense of the American people tomorrow. How much nobler to say to all the world with reference to the Philippines: "Here we are, here we stay until we have finished the work God has given us to do." Why doubt the good sense, the patriotism, the high purpose of our children? Why mortgage the future which belongs to our posterity? All wisdom, all patriotism, all righteousness will not die with us. The coming generation will have minds as able, hearts as brave, ideals as lofty as our own. And they will have more knowledge than we have. Why not trust them to deal with the situation that will in their day confront them. Is not this the common sense of this great business.

Panama Canal—American Leadership.

We stand by the gold standard; we stand by the principle of protection; we stand by enforcement of law; we stand by the flag in the Philippines; and we stand by an American canal across the Isthmus. The Opposition tried to defeat that canal. They said that recognition of the Republic of Panama was dishonorable; every Christian nation on earth answered that charge by following the example of the United States. Every objection which a genius for opposition could devise was offered; and yet when it came to a vote the very men who had opposed the canal supported it. That waterway will be the greatest work ever undertaken by the genius and enterprise of men. It will make the two great oceans of the globe one mighty highway of commerce. It will give the Republic a continuous coastline—one vast maritime semicircle of safety. It will make the nations neighbors, drawing them nearer together by the magic power of mutual trade. It will be the greatest avenue of international communication ever constructed, and communication is another name for civilization. It means that the markets of the Far East's hundreds of milions of people will be brought to the door of the farmers of the Mississippi Valley. It means the permanent leadership of America in the commerce of the Orient. It means the Pacific ocean white with the sails of our merchant ships.

All these vast consequences, beyond the reach of imagination in their benefits to the human race, will be achieved by the American Republic and will stand forever under the guardianship of the American flag. All were made possible by a Republican administration, all secured forever by the statesmanship and courage of Theodore Roosevelt, all opposed by the Opposition. The men who made this work possible are the men to do the work. The men who opposed every step by which the canal was secured are not the men to dig it. Make Theodore Roosevelt President and that canal will be dug. We have began to dig it now. Continue us in power and we will continue to dig it today, tomorrow and next day; we will continue to dig it every day, every year until the thunder of our cannon announces to the world that Atlantic and Pacific are forever one, joined in eternal wedlock by the great Republic.

Our Debt to the Soldier.

We stand for the Canal, for protection, the gold standard, the enforcement of laws, the flag in the Philippines and we stand for the old soldiers of the Union. The opposition attacks the pension order of the President. That is nothing new. The Opposition has attacked by their votes in Congress most measures for the relief of the men who saved the nation. The law declares that the soldiers of the Civil War shall receive pensions based upon physical disability. For forty years the orders of the Department have determined what evidence shall be sufficient to constitute disability—determined even how much of a pension shall be paid for one kind of disability and how much for another; how much for the loss of an eye or the loss of a finger, etc. Accordingly President Cleveland ordered that no medical examination should be required when a soldier was seventy-five years of age; though there was no friendliness to the soldier in this order. The Nation will not be bankrupted by pensioning soldiers seventy-five years old. But the principle of Cleveland's order was the same as that of Roosevelt's order. President McKinley ordered that sixty-five years should be deemed evidence of physical disability entitling an old soldier to the minimum rate. And now President Roosevelt has said that sixty-two years of age shall be considered evidence that a soldier is at least one-half disabled from doing the work other men can do. This order required the expenditure of $1,500,000 and Congress appropriated money to meet the charge. Yet the Opposition tells us that President Roosevelt's old soldier order violates the Constitution and disregards the law.

The Republic's County to Its Soldiers.

The nation's generosity to the defenders of the flag has been unparalleled in the history of the world, and yet it has never impaired our finances; they are in better condition than those of any government. It has not hurt our prosperity; the American people have waxed richest in the very hour when they were giving most freely to those who saved them. Let no man be alarmed at the volume of the Republic's bounty poured out each year to those old defenders of the flag. That money does not leave the country. It is not hoarded in the strong box of misers. Every dollar of it is released within thirty days from the date the old soldier receives it. It pays his grocer. It buys his clothing. It keeps roof above his head. Hundreds of millions of pension money pour continually through the arteries of the country's daily commerce. Even from a commercial view-point, the pension charge is not an unmixed evil. From the higher view-point no man or nation was ever worse for being just or generous. Let the Opposition be not disturbed. The pension problem will not long vex and harrass them. Time with his scythe will soon mow down the appropriations that so anger the Opposition, by mowing down the old veterans who receive them. Be patient—the old soldier will not long remain. But while he is here and while the Republican party runs this Government he shall have the place of honor at the Nation's fireside as he shall have the place of honor in the Nation's memory, when he is gone.

The Vice Presidency.

On our record we will win; on our platform we will win; on our ticket we will win. In this ticket we in Indiana have a special pride. For, side by side with Theodore Roosevelt, the Republicans of the nation have placed my honored colleague, Charles W. Fairbanks, and thus confirmed by their judgment what we Indianaians already knew of the quality and worth of our senior Senator. I ask no man to forsake his principles on personal grounds. But when, as in this campaign, our own commonwealth is represented on the national ticket by a fellow-citizen honored by the whole State—why should we not, without regard to party, show our appreciation of Charles W. Fairbanks, by registering a majority for the ticket which he helps to lead, by which the world can measure the place he holds in the hearts of the people of his home.

State and Congressional Ticket.

And let the majority for our State ticket led by that splendid young Republican, J. Frank Hanly, and equally excelent throughout, be as great as we give the national ticket. Here in the Seventh District let us show by the heaviest majority we ever registered our appreciation of that able, devoted and effective Congressman, Jesse Overstreet, who by sheer merit has won leadership in the House and admiration of all in public life. And the Legislature—let us remember that while our admirable legislative ticket is its own sufficient argument, on the men you choose for the Legislature will devolve the unusual duty of electing two Senators of the United States.

Who serves you matters little so that, faithfully, industriously and with clean hands he carries out those policies you believe are good for the Nation. It is because we believe that to be the meaning of Republican statesmanship that we ask your support of the Republican party. No party deserves to be armed with public power unless it is the agent of the developing nation. The contests between political organizations, as such, are the foolish struggles of faction; the personalities of campaigns are the poor devices of little men; the effort of individuals for career is the play-acting of the merely ambitious. All these are passing incidents soon forgotten in the eternal procession of real events and vital concerns.

Republican Ideals and American Ideals.

The on-going of our Nation—only that is important. The primacy of the Republic is righteous power—only this is our ideal. Faith in this divine destiny of the American people—only this is our political religion. And so we press onward inspired by a single motive—the progress of the Nation. For this we legislate. For this we sever an isthmus and make the world's divided waters one. For this we plan to cover the oceans with our commerce until our far-flung colors shall illuminate every sea. Yes, all for this—the progress of the Nation, whose advance means the onward march of civilization itself as manifested in the forms of liberty. And this in part accomplished are the works our hands have already wrought; this in its fulness is the noble task before us. To make and keep the American people the leading power of civilization; to so govern that the dwellers beneath our country's flag shall be the best and happiest of peoples; to advance American ideals as well as American commerce; to hear History and the judgment of mankind name the Great Republic as the first among the forces that make for righteousness on earth—this is the Republican party's hope and this its inspiration.

And he who, more than any living American personifies all this, is the brave, honest, able, warmhearted man who is our President now and will be our President for four years more, Theodore Roosevelt.

Brown suitings and fancy mixtures will be popular this season. Call at our store and select your fall suit from the largest assortment in the city.

Petterman, The Tailor.

CORTLAND.

Ahorse of Aaron Pfaffenberger's died Monday night of last week.

The new Methodist preacher at this place is Rev. L. E. Peck. He comes highly recommended and we trust he will have a prosperous and pleasant stay here.

The republican convention was held here Saturday Sept 24. J. T. Pruden was nominated trustee, Al. Roberts assessor.

Rev. Peck failed to fill his appointment Sunday night.

Mrs. Perry Collins is sick.

Fred Schulte and wife returned from the fair Monday.

REMINISCENCE OF PIONEER DAYS.

If you want to learn some most interesting history of Jackson county in its early days go to Wm. Robertson, more familiarly known as "Uncle Bill" or "Long Bill." He is authority for the following in listening to which the writer spent interesting half hour one day last week: In the old pioneer days before all the Delaware tribe of Indians had been driven away from Indian on their journey to extinction, a man by the name of old Bill Tabor, a familiar character of this country lived out near Houston. It seemed that he was of that rude frontier type which made men somewhat like the savege in his struggle for existence. Old Bill was, too, like the savage, unable at all times to control his appetite for whiskey, and on one occasion this weakness nearly cost him his life. He with an old Indian was carousing around a drinking resort somewhere in the neighborhood of what was then, and is now, to many old settlers, familiarly knowns as "Blevins's Gap." After both were pretty tipsy they fell into a dispute over Old Bill's gun, a fine rifle which he had with him. The Indian claimed it and so they quarreled over it and finally got into a fight. After taking it rough and tumble on the ground for some time, either the red man was so intoxicated that he could not control his movements else Tabor was the better man. But be that as it may Old Bill finally got the drop on him and shot him. Then he had to do some tall swearing to keep himself out of the penitentiary as it was a criminal offense to kill a "tame" Indian. But he finally got a jury to believe he did it in self defense, which no doubt he did and so came clear. Old Bill has many descendents which no doubt have heard this story as only a family tradition, but which has in fact much foundation for truth.

What's in a Name?

Everything is in the name when it comes to Witch Hazel Salve. E. C. DeWitt & Co. of Chicago, discovered some years ago how to make a salve from Witch Hazel that is a specific for piles. For blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, eczema, cuts, burns, bruises and all skin diseases, DeWitt's Salve has no equal. This has given rise to numerous worthless counterfeits. Ask for DeWitt's—the genuine. Sold by A. J. Pellens and W. F. Peter Drug Co.

WASKOM.

School is progressing nicely.

Michael Waskom is going to repair his house by puttnig a brick foundation under it and plastering it inside.

Mrs. A J. Waskom, of Nebraska, is visiting friends and relatives here.

John Waskom was a business visitor at Medora one day last week.

Farmers are delayed in sowing wheat on account of so much rain.

Several from here attended the sale of Peter Meahl near Vallonia Thursday.

Walter Waskom was a business visitor at Tampico Friday.

Oscar Sturgeon's new house will soon be completed.

Pfenning Reynolds is building an addition to his house.

Henry Otte is building a new barn.

◆

CANA, OWEN TOWNSNHIP.

After two week's absence we appear again with his issue.

Miss Cora Wray, who is confined to her room of lung trouble, is very low.

John Lancaster and family, who have spent the past year in East St. Louis, are again residents of our neighborhood.

J. C. Tabor, of Bedford, was here the latter part of last week in the interest of his farm.

Newkirk Brothers, of Nebraska, are here on an extended visit with relatives.

Miss Minnie Cole returned home from Surprise Sunday to attend school at Clearspring.

Our school is progressing nicely under the management of Miss Fanny Estep.

Alex Scott and wife returned home Friday, after a three weeks' visit with relatives in Iowa and St. Louis.

David Colburn, of Medora, was through here last week and purchased a nice lot of hogs of Sam Louden.

Most of our people will attend the show at Brownstown.

O. M. Alling, Freeport—Was all run down. Could not eat or sleep. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea made me a well man. 35 cents, Tea or Tablet. W. F. Peter Drug Co.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

RUSSELL CHAPEL.

Mrs. Mary Scifers and son Jacob are visiting here.

Mrs. Florence Casey and sister-in-law Mrs. W. W. Casey visited near Philadelphia last week.

John Riggle, Bick Rosberry and Sam Garriott were at Scottsburg Friday and Saturday.

William Russell and family visited at Charley Cathcart in Washington county Sunday.

Charley Bishop is working for Samuel Garriott.

The small child of George Caroway is sick.

Elmer Warner who visited his wife and little son returned to Indianapolis Sunday where he has employment.

L. D. Parker, A. J. Smith and Ralph Prince covered Jasper Thompson Monday

Girls of our neighborhood went to Scottsburg Monday to work in the canning factory.

◆

TAMPICO

The rain delayed wheat sowing several days.

Elder Jos. Lester did not fill his appointment here Sunday. His horse and buggy were stolen Saturday night and had not been fonnd Sunday morning.

The members and any one who may offer service will continue to repair the church building.

The schools opened last week with good interest.

Mr. Herrod, of Scottsburg, is visiting with his nephew. Dr. Herrod, who is practicing in the office formerly owned by Dr. P. A. Zaring.

Mr. Marion of northern Ohio was here last week to look for a farm with the intention of locating here. Mr. Marion has bargained with H. C. Mellencamp for his farm. He is well pleased with this locality and will likely make a trade in near future.

Fred Terkhorn also had a buyer for his farm last week.

John Danike and A. H. Endebrock went to Seymour last Thursday.

Bogg's and his hands went back to the clover huller on the sand Friday morning.

J. F. Keach accompanied by his sister, Mrs. David Young visited with Ray Keach and family last Wednesday.

Jonas Bush and lady, of Salem, visited C. B. Berkey and family last Sunday.

A. A. Reynolds went to Fleenor town last week and bought very fine peaches at $1.00 per bushel.

Miss Lizzie Becker went to Seymour Sunday to visit with Mrs. Anna Sierp a few weeks.

Rev Pohlman, of Saures visited the sick of this neighborhood last Wednesday.

The Sidney school building is not completed yet and the opening for the school was postponed another week.

Elder J. W. Combs will preach here the second Sunday in October and the Saturday eve previous. Remember the service begin at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m instead of 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

The teachers will meet in institute next Saturday at 8 a. m.

◆

CROTHERSVILLE.

Plenty of rain.

Farmers sowing wheat.

John Belding has moved to Mat Cox's property.

Mrs. Pierce Nelson bought a house and lot of C. L. Ackerman. Consideration, $950.

J. W. Densford is buying and shipping stock. Shipped a car load Monday.

G. M. Beldon is having his old exchange building moved to make room for a new two story brick business building.

Joseph Gorrell, east of town is lying very low of cancer of the face.

Dr. C. L Ackerman, of Houston, was here Saturday on business.

The Band saw mill company has the material on the ground to build new mill sheds.

Will Tilford was home Sunday from Jonesville

Sherman Hall, Clydé Cravens and Ed Lester's new houses are about completed.

Everyone should attend the fair here Oct. 4 to 7.

Thomas House, wife and son are here from Grayson county visiting his sisters, Mrs. D. W. Sage and Mrs. John Cole. It had been 25 years since he moved to Kentucky and many changes had taken place here in that time.

The M. E. Parsonage is being papered and painted for the new pastor.

W. C. Davis of the Nevitt Hotel of Louisville, Ky., has taken charge of the Park Hotel.

Wm. Ritz is adding veranda to his house.

Special Low Rates to St. Lonis.

Commencing Sunday Sept. 18 and continuing until the close of the exposition the B. & O. S-W, will sell coach excursion tickets to St. Louis and return on each Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Good to return within seven days including the date of sale.

C. C. FREY, Agent.

STOUTS MILL.

Rev. Sweany will preach at Brown's Corner at 10 o'clock Sunday.

Rally day will be observed at Rock Creek Sunday morning.

School begun at No. 6 Monday. Miss May VanWye, of Elizabethtown, teacher.

Mrs. Jasper March is very sick.

Willis Weasner has typhoid fever.

Mrs. Eli Cook is visiting relatives at Indianapolis.

George McConnell and family visited relatives at Reddington Sunday.

Harry Crittendon and wife visited relatives at Columbus Saturday.

George Helt and family, of Rock Creek, visited Wm. Helt and family Sunday.

Miss Love Lewis, of Azalia, visited Miss Lillie Hall Sunday.

Clarence Hall and wife have gone to Iowa to visit relatives for a month.

Edgar Reid, who has been visiting relatives here, returned to his home at Madison Sunday.

George Ritz is attending high school at Sand Creek this winter.

Scott Poore moved on Mrs. Hazzard's farm Wednesday.

Chris Helt lost a valuable horse last Wednesday.

Frank Teckemeyer and family, of Seymour, visited David Easter and family Sunday.

James Luckey and family and Job Hamlin and family visited friends at Cortland Sunday.

Mrs. Martha Foist and family and Mrs. Frank Foist visited Frank Waldroff and wife Sunday.

In Praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"Allow me to give you a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. John Hamlett, of Eagle Pass, Texas. "I suffered one week with bowel trouble and took all kinds of medicine without getting any relief, when my friend, Mr. C. Johnson, a merchant here, advised me to take this remedy. After taking one dose I felt greatly relieved and when I had taken the third dose was entirely cured. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for putting this great remedy in the hands of mankind." For sale by C. W. Milhous.

CLEARSPRING.

The Sunday school convention was held here Sunday. A nice program was rendered by the different Sunday schools to a large audience.

W. O. Scott and wife, of Houston, attended the convention Sunday.

Robert Hunsucker and family, of Freetown, visited James Stewart's family Sunday.

Jim Wray and wife, of Seymour, visited the latter's parents Sunday.

Misses Mary and Alice Stewart visited Miss Cora Fountain, of Eclipse, Monday.

Miss Martin, of Weddleville, is learning the dressmaking trade under Miss Emma Mark.

Miss Josie Peck, of Liberty, visited Miss Inez Reed Sunday.

Will Hanger, of Illinois, visited his brother, George, and wife Sunday.

Mrs. Dan George and sons, Hugh and Fin. of Waymansville, visited her daughter, Nora Fountain, last week.

CANA, JENNINGS CO.

Born to Mr. Monroe and wife recently a son.

Dema Pierson, of Scott county, is visiting Mrs. Dora Rowland this week.

Cana Sunday school attended the picnic at Wesley Chapel Saturday and carried away first prize of $5.00 for best singing school and first prize of $1.00 for the largest delegation.

Harry Bard and family, of Crothersville, spent Sunday afternoon with M M. Ryan.

The teachers of Marion met with the teachers of Montgomery in preliminary institute at Commiskey Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. Copec is visiting her father, Jerod Tobias, our general merchant and ex-postmaster.

Sour Stomach.

When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality too rich, sour stomach is likely to follow, and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not too freely of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroughly. Let five hours elapse between meals, and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, take Chamberlain's Stomach and liver Tablets and the sour stomach may be avoided. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Has Sold a Pile of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for more then twenty years and it has given entire satisfaction. have sold a pile of it and can recommend it highly.—Joseph McElhiney Linton, Iowa. You will find this remedy a good friend when troubled with a cough or cold. It always affords quick relief and is pleasant to take. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

BAR-BEN
THE GREAT RESTORATIVE
WILL CURE YOU.

We want all men and women who are weak to know that Bar-Ben is truly and without any exception the greatest home treatment for lost vitality and its kindred afflictions.

BAR-BEN is a true nerve tonic and blood purifier. It puts new vigor and perfect health into the weak nerves and broken down system. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect and promotes refreshing sleep; body, brain and nerves are built up rapidly under its use.

BAR-BEN is the scientific, natural and positive cure for all nervous diseases, lost vitality, night emissions and excesses, the effects of over work, worry, brain fatigue, the excessive use of tobacco, opium or liquor. No matter what has caused your trouble, Bar-Ben will bring you back to health.

Don't wait another day. Get some Bar-Ben and begin taking it. The sooner you commence, the sooner your weakness will vanish.

All druggists, 50 cents or mailed on receipt of price. Write for free sample.

THE BAR-BEN REMEDIES CO., Cleveland, O

W. F. Peter Drug Co.

DEER LICK.

German measles are raging here.

Our new preacher failed to make his appearance Sunday.

The Sunday school and church have been moved back to the church house.

J. A. Fox was at Brownstown last week attending court.

We regret very much that Bro. Hall, our pastor, has been changed to another place.

Miss Cora Swengel teaches our school this winter.

Chas. Wertz, of Grammer, was here Monday looking after timber.

Several from here attended the baptising at Sand Creek Sunday.

Harlan Gruber and family and Mrs. Gruber visited John Fox and family Sunday.

Ed Marsh is going to build a new residence in the near future.

Billy Gossett is on the sick list.

L. F. Greeman, of Seymour, was a business caller here Monday.

Born to Commodore Foist and wife, Sept. 21, a girl.

Born to Bill Bowman and wife, a girl, Sept. 20.

Mrs. Mary Cook who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Sarah J. Foist, returned home Sunday.

Ed Biekman and family and J. A. Fox and wife were the guests of Dr. Davis and wife at Azalia Sunday.

Married Sunday, Sept. 22 Edgar Nicholson and Miss Stella Foster both of this place. May peace and joy attend them.

Mr. Day says he had some chickens stolen Saturday night.

PEA RIDGE.

Mrs. Curt Plummer and little son, Carl, visited at J. G. Martin's Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank Foster spent Thursday with her parents in Washington county.

Ben Root and wife went to Pin Hook Saturday to visit the former's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hill are very bad sick.

Mrs. Frank Vance, of Bedford, is here the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Hinderlider.

Mrs. Dan Hunsucker and family, w Bono, was at Dora Gilbert's last eek.

Mrs. Nancy McHargue has gone to Elwood to visit her daughters.

John Summers and family, Homer Goens and family spent Sunday at John Grisamore's.

Rev. Smith filled his regular appointment at the M. E. church Sunday evening.

Mrs Ida Barnett and daughter, azel, are visiting at Bedford.

Henry Aldridge and wife visited Eliza Beezley Monday.

Marion Henderson was selling beef through here last Saturday.

Curt Martin made a business trip to Ft. Ritner Monday.

Homer Wesner and family, of Sparksville, were on the ridge Sunday.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Chenney & Co. doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL.) A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Your blood goes through your body with jumps and bounds, carrying warmth and active life to every part, if you take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35cents, Tea or Tablet. W. F. Peter Drug Co.

$2.29 WORTH **$3.00**

We are selling the biggest

Wood Air Tight Stove

in the country, 36 inches high, 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, lined, guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. They go for

$2.29

as long as they last.

We also have a full line of coal burners. Prices lower than the lowest. Call and see them.

FRED VOSS

65c ON THE DOLLAR **65c**

The entire Stock of Charles Bush is being Sold at

SACRIFICE SALE

The Stock Consists of

Dress Goods, Silks, Carpets,
Underwear, Flannels,
Notions and Domestics.

This includes all the New Purchases of new and desirable goods for fall and winter use purchased in Chicago for this sale.

COME TO THE BIG SALE TODAY,

Fred Able, Prop.,

PRICE BROS. OLD STAND, SECOND ST.

$250, $275, $300--Cash, or Time

The Harvard Piano

Made by The John Church Company.
C. W. Burkart, Agt., Seymour

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR

CATARRH

is

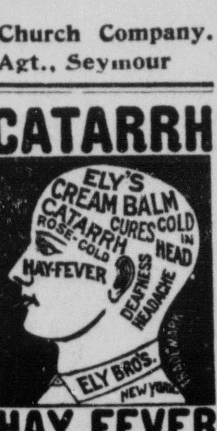
Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drugs.

It quickly absorbes Gives Relief at once. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages. Allays inflammation. Heals and protects the membrane. Restores the senses of taste and smell. Full size, 50 cents at druggists. Trial size 10 cents, by mail.

ELY BROTHERS 56 Warren St New York

CATARRH



HAY FEVER

One Minute Cough Cure
For Coughs, Colds and Croup.

Dr. F. Lett,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

Office at J. B. Love's livery barn
Calls answered day or night.
Office Phone No. 80.
Residence Phone No 97.

SCIENTIFIC - SIMPLICITY

Expert Service, Modern Methods, Pleasantness and Satisfaction Combined.

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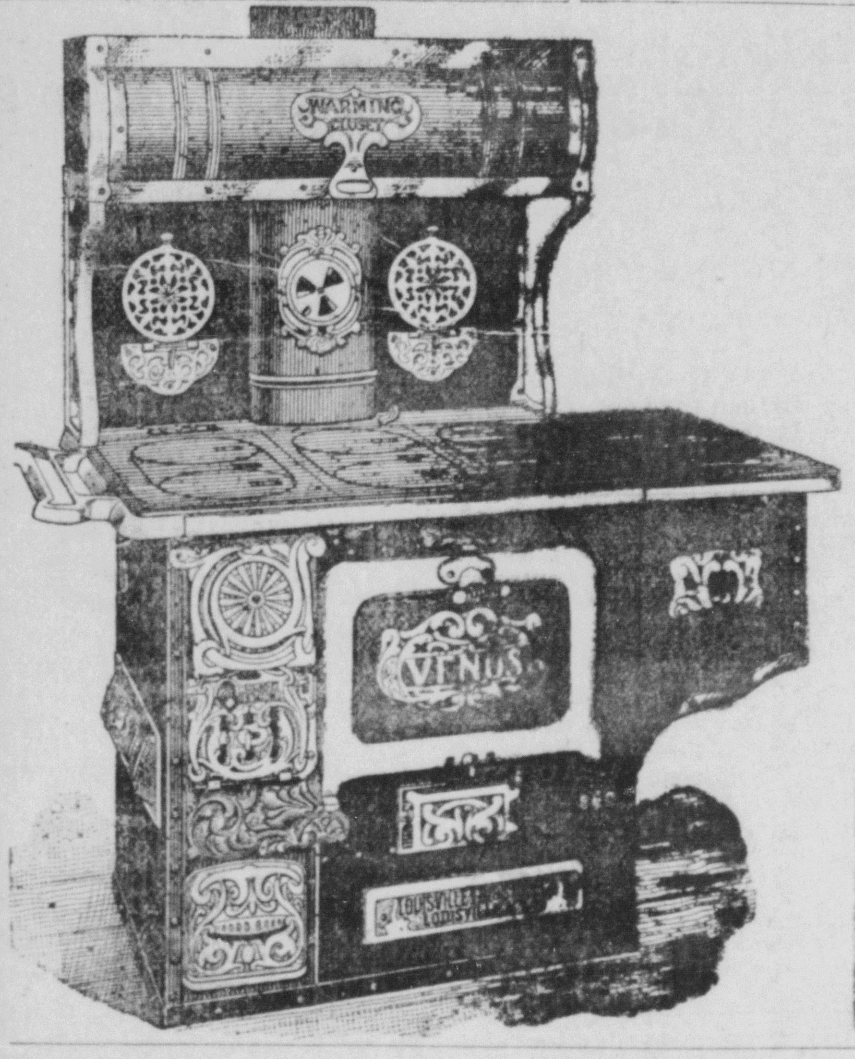
DENTISTS.

Insurance, Fire, Life Accident
REAL ESTATE. 5 PER CT. LOANS.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
All matters given prompt attention.
CLARK B. DAVIS.
Office Over Fair Store.

Everything for Complete House Furnishing.

FRED VOSS, COR. CHESTNUT AND TIPTON STS, SEYMOUR.

A new and easy chair for the library, a new kitchen table; a new couch; a hatrack for the hall; a new music or china cabinet, and the whole house seems transformed, seems like a new and better place to live. Where to buy the new things is important, that is, if it is important as to how far your dollars will go. Take a look around and then come to us to buy your goods at prices that will save you money.



BIG STEEL RANGE SALE

We bought a whole carload of VENUS STEEL RANGES and we are giving you the benefit of the special price we received by buying a carload lot. We offer you this

$35.00 Range For $26.90

A No. 8, six hole top, 18 inch oven, with warming oven and reservoir. Every Range GUARANTEED. Sale now on.

We Are Selling the Biggest

Wood Air Tight Stove

"THE WONDER"

In the country, 36 inches high, 30 long, 20 inches wide, lined. guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. They are worth $3 00 easily but they go for

$2.29

AS LONG AS THEY LAST.

Sunlight American Coal Heater

And a coal saver. The best stove on the market for the money. Has 14 inch grate. Either cast or steel. Built for service and comfort

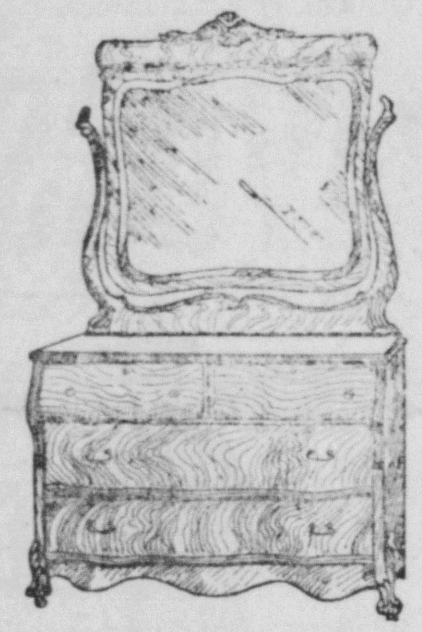
$12.00

Bed Springs

Oil tempered, steel coil folding bed springs $3.50 grade for............... **$3.00**

40 lb Cotton Top Mattress

Our own make. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Worth $2 50 at............... **$2.00**



Solid Oak Dresser

Well made. Has 24x30 French bevel glass at

$10.00

Wardrobes

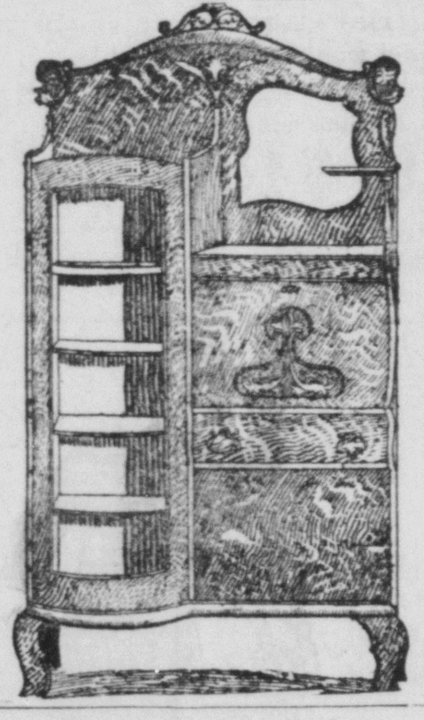
Solid oak, 7 feet high, 40 inches wide

$8.75

Solid Oak Bedroom Suites

Bed six feet high, dresser with 24x30 French plate glass, washstand All complete

$20.00



Combination Bookcase and Writing Desk

Golden Oak. A great value at

$10.00

Center Tables

24 inch top, golden oak........ **$1.25**

Sideboards

Solid oak beautiful finish, French plate mirrors,

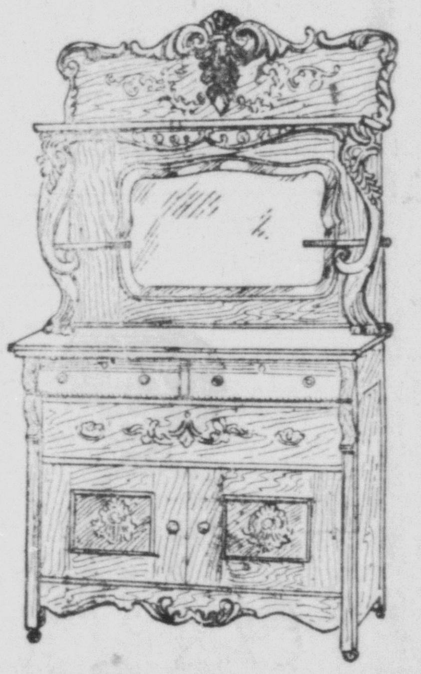
$12.50 and up

Kitchen Cabinets

With flour bin with capacity of 100 pounds of flour, cupboard, spice boxes, dough board, linen drawer, China closets made of solid oak

$7.50 to $10.00

Oak kitchen safe........................ $2.50



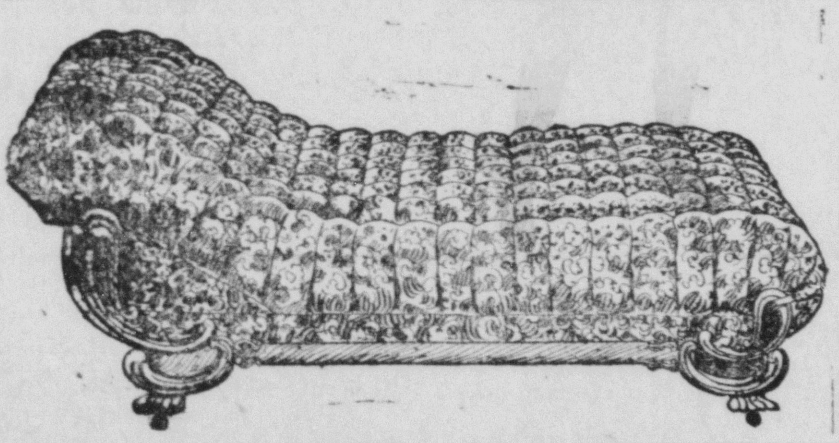
Lounges

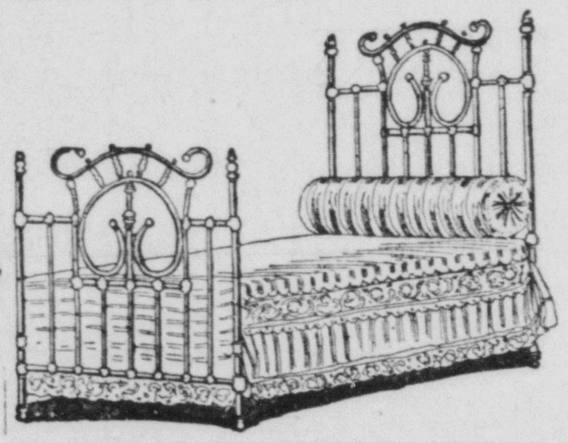
BED LOUNGE 72 inches long, 30 inches wide, roll edge.................. **12.00**

BED LOUNGE 72 inches long, 28 inches wide At..................... **10.00**

Couches

Velour covered, 72 inches long, 30 inches wide, made by ourselves. We save you the usual retailers profit and sell them at....... **5.00**





Iron Bedsteads

Springs and cotton top mattress, full size combination price.......................... **5.50**

Folding Beds

Full line of Folding Beds, both mantel and upright at prices that will please you.

Woven Wire Cots 30 inches wide......................... **1.25**

Carpets

We carry a full line of Ingrain Carpets. Also Velvet and Moquette and a well selected line of Straw Mattings.

Floor Oilcloth

And Linoleum at prices to please.

Window Shades

A complete line.

Carpet Sweepers

The best on the market.

Extension Tables

All Oak 6 feet long, 42 inches wide with 3 inch leg.

$4.50

Kitchen Tables

Full size with turned leg.

$1.25.

Mirrors

Complete line of French plates from 10x12 to 18x40. They all go at cut prices.

Baby Buggies and Go Carts

A line selected for comfort as well as for stylish appearance.

Our Crescent Furniture Polish

Will make your old furniture look like new. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

25c a Bottle.

Pictures

A full assortment in all sizes.

25c to $1.75.

Ironing boards, 75c to $1.00. Clothes horses, 35c to $1.00. Towel rollers, hat racks.

Brackets

An assortment of 3,000 pieces of corner brackets and clock shelves, many of them are worth at wholesale 25c to 30c. Your choice of the lot at 8½c.

Solid oak rockers full size

$1.50, $1.75, $2.25.

Willow Rockers. Splendid value

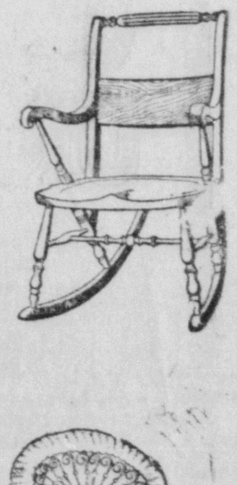
$2.98

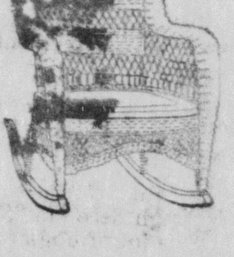
Fancy Dining Room Chair

78c

Double Cane Seated Chair

$2.75 per Set of Six.





UPHOLSTERING Our upholstering department is in charge of an expert upholsterer and we guarantee his work. Bring us your old Rockers, Lounges and Furniture of any kind and we will make them look as good as new.

FURNISHINGS We furnish a house complete from cellar to garret. Everything that any taste can wish, from the plainest home to the most luxurious furnishings. Parlor, dining room, bed room kitchen, library, living rooms, all fitted out in elegant style at prices that will save you money. Don't fail to see us.

Complete
House
Furnisher.

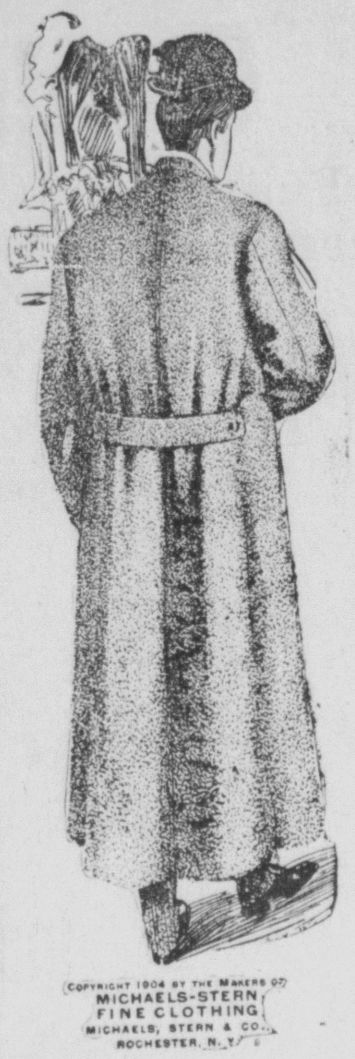
FRED VOSS

Cor. Chestnut and
Tipton Streets,
Seymour, Indiana.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.,

Snappy Fall Suits and Overcoats.

FRESH from the World's Most Famous Makers, elegant new fall styles. There is character and dignity in our New Fall Clothing, there is the touch of hand-tailored garments, a made-for-you appearance that stands the scrutiny of the most expert tailor. It has been only a question of time when science would devise methods to place the ready made on a par with the custom made, without increasing the price of the former. This has been accomplished so well that we do not hesitate to recommend our Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats to the dressiest men in Jackson and surrounding counties.



Men's Overcoats

A good honest coat and worth every cent of the money..... **$3.75**

Men's all wool Beaver, equal to $7.50 coat. Colors black, blue **$5.50**

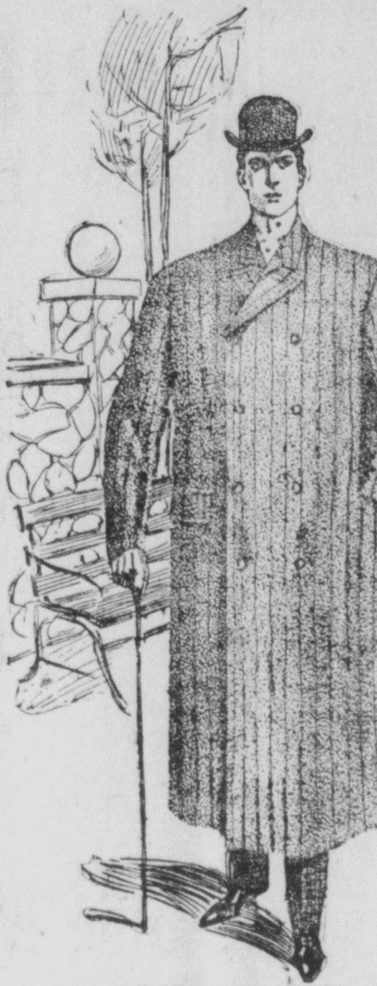
Fine Grey Kersey, 50 inches long, good as any $10.00 coat you'll find elsewhere.................. **$7.50**

A Magnificent Kersey, colors Blue and Black. Very fine............ **$10**

Cheviots, Vicuuas, Unfinished Worsteds, Kerseys, Black and Blue Beavers and Oxfords. Linings, heavy ribbed serge. Length 40 to 52 inches, such overcoat elegance has never before been seen in Seymour, price on these fine garments....... **$12 to $18**

Elegant Belt Overcoats in all the latest fancy fabrics

$6, 7.50, 10, 12, 15



Men's Suits

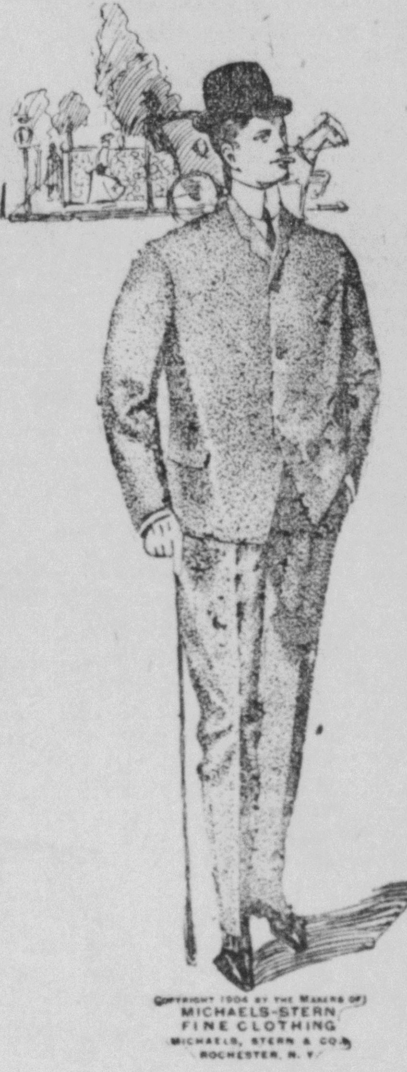
A reliable suit made from stout, serviceable mixtures, put together to stay, has syle and quality.. **$3.75 to $5.50**

Smart Suits, built with snap and ginger, all wool fabrics, a generous assortment to select from.. **$7.50**

The very best that wisest clothing buying and expert tailoring can turn out, Cheviots, Scotches, Tweeds, Cassameres, Worsteds, d'ble & single bre'sted **$10**

Black Suits, Thibets, Unfinished Worsteds, Cheviots, Clays and Frenchbacks, sacks, single and double breasted cutaway or Prince Albert.... **$7.50 to $20**

Our Fine Suits are famous for quality and fit, good materials, stylish clothes, excellent trimmings, perfect finishings, the same suit at your tailor would cost you $25 or $30 They come in browns, blues, blacks, greys, striking plaids and fancy mixtures.... **$15 to $20**



Our Claim

We claim to be a fair dealing, wide awake clothing house, always giving you full honest value for your money, and ever ready to make any wrong right. Surely no one will or can give you more for your money than we will give you and you can do no better than make this store your clothing store. It will please us exceedingly to have you do so and we believe you would never regret it.

Rain Coats, the new rubberless fabric "Cravenette" that turns water like a duck's back and still makes a garment as dressy as an Overcoat, the thing for a water proof garment.................. ..... **$7.50 to $18**

Men's Suits in the New Shades, Tobacco and Nut Browns, single and double breasted, very dressy... **$10 to $16.50**

We make a specialty of **Young Men's Clothes**, our styles have snap and go in them, Cheviots, Scotches, the new shades of Brown and Fancy Mixtures, single and double breasted styles, prices range from .... **$3.50 to $18.00**

Suits for Little Men

We have so many new things for little men that we hardly know what to mention first, double breasted two piece suits, single breasted three piece suits, Norfolk suits, Blouse suits, Russian Blouse suits, all thats new and nobby..... $1.00 to $5.00

Excellent Odd Knee Pants....25 and 50 Cents

Boys' and Children's Overcoats

The warmest and best winter toggery for the boy is here and ready for business. Overcoats in all the styles and from every good fabric, cut long or short, Reefers just the thing for out door sports, storm collar to protect the neck and ears. Range of price........................ $1.25 to $4.00

Underwear

Our many lines of Men's Winter Underwear present an attractive assortment, we have all worthy sorts to be found in the market, we think our underwear just a little better than you get elsewhere for the money.

A good heavy Fleece 35 cts a garment
Extra Heavy " 50 " "
Natural Grey, ½ Wool 50 cts a garment
Natural Grey, All Wool $1.00 a garment
Boy's Heavy Fleece 25 cts a garment

A HAT FOR EVERY HEAD

Hats

To Fit All Heads.

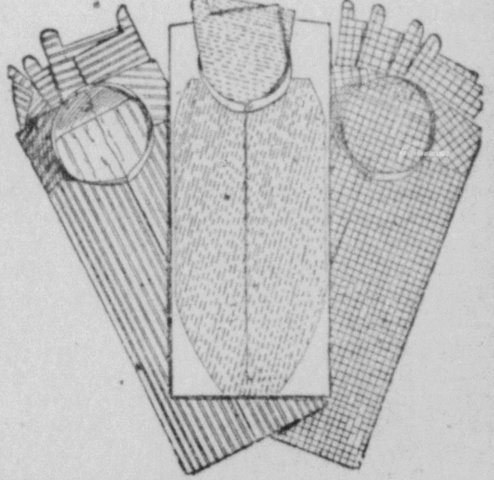
Our $3.00 Enquirer Hat we believe to be the best hat in the world for the money. Other Soft and Stiff Hats at $1.00, 1.25 1.50 and 2.00.

We are showing a large line of Caps for Men and Boys.

Shirts

If you want something that's new and smart in Shirts, come here, Men who appreciate a good fitting dress shirt will find here shirts to please them 50 cts $1.00 and 1.50.

Work Shirts 25, 35 and 50 cents.



Trunks and Bags

Zinc Covered, Canvass covered, Iron Bound, Brass Mountings and Leather Trimmed Trunks in flat and round Tops.

$1.50 to 16.00

Club Bags, Hand Bags, Best of Leather all sizes. Suit Cases, Telescopes, Trunk Straps. We stand back of every Trunk and Bag we sell with a guarantee.

GOOD TRUNKS

Working Clothes for Men

Duck, Canvas and Corduroy Coats, just the thing for Farmer, Teamster or Laborer, who is out of doors during the cold fall weather...... $1.00 to 3.75

Jeans Suits and Pants, Corduroy Pants in all qualities. The best Overall you ever saw for......50 Cents

A complete assortment of working clothes of every description.

Men's Hosiery

Our Hosiery is right, that is why we sell so much of it. We have a beautiful fall line, fancy patterns if you prefer, Cotton, Cashmere and Merino.

That our stock is the most complete, and our prices the lowest are facts which will assert themselves if you will take the trouble to investigate. We cheerfully refund your money if purchases are not entirely satisfactory. Please don't forget this.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO., K. of P. Bldg. SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

A BRILLIANT OPENING

Senator Beveridge Launches His Campaign in Effective Fashion.

Indianapolis, Sept. 29.—The opening of the Republican campaign here last night by Senator Beveridge did not indicate that "General Apathy" is in command of the situation here so far as the Republicans are concerned. It was one of the greatest meetings the senator has addressed here, which is saying a good deal. The senator has now entered formally on his campaign for re-election, and he promises to be at it day and night in the vigorous and eloquent manner for which he is noted. If he does as well elsewhere as he did here his tour will be the most successful in the history of the state. The Republicans have been given to understand that the Democrats will make a desperate attempt to carry this county in hopes of being a controlling factor in the coming legislature, but it looks as if they will find it a very difficult proposition, as the Republicans are well organized. Chairman H. B. Smith said today that the organization is ready for the finish and that he has no doubt of the result being favorable to his side.

Warden Reid of the state prison at Michigan City was here today on business. He is now arranging to repair the damage done to the institution by the recent fire which destroyed four of the factory buildings. New structures will probably be erected next year after the legislature determines what will be done with the contract labor problem. Warden Reid said that he has the convicts at work clearing the debris and getting under way with the repairs. They are pleased to have the opportunity to do the work, for they would prefer most any kind of labor to remaining in their cells. Most of them he said would rather work on Sundays than to be held in their cells, so it is probable that the convicts are not worried about the loss of the state buildings. Apropos of prison affairs it may be stated that the state board of pardons is now in session and there is a rumor that another effort will be made at once to secure the release of the Rev. William E. Hinsaw, who is serving a life term for wife murder.

Congressman Jesse Overstreet, who came all the way from New York to preside over the Beveridge meeting last night, left today for Chicago to confer with New of the national committee about the campaign in the West. Mr. Overstreet is secretary of the national congressional campaign committee, a position he has held through several campaigns. He accepted this time at the personal request of the president. He said that he will have to depend on his friends to look after his interests here. Regarding the interviews that have been appearing frequently of late quoting Chairman Babcock of the congressional committee as predicting that the Republicans will lose the house, Mr. Overstreet said many of them are fakes pure and simple, but he added that it is a mistake for people to take it for granted that just because the Republican national ticket is successful, that the Republicans will carry the house. He believes they will carry it, but he said it will require hard work.

The rotund figure of the veteran politician Charles S. Hernly of New Castle was conspicuous in the Claypool hotel lobbies here today. He does not come to Indianapolis as frequently as he was wont to when chairman of the Republican state committee. He said today that he is not in active politics, but of course it is suspected that he is keeping in closer touch than the average individual owing to the prominent part he took in the last national campaign. He naturally expects the Republicans to win, but he is not so optimistic about the size of the majority as are some of the party leaders. Hernly says that he is devoting himself to business matters and that the object of his visit was to arrange for some of the details for the building of an interurban road from Indianapolis to New Castle on which much work is now being done. He thinks the line will be completed by this time next year.

Fears for Vessel's Safety.

Boston, Sept. 29.—The fear has become general in local shipping circles that the bark Willard Mudgett, bound from Newport News for Bangor, with coal, foundered during the storm of Sept. 14 and was lost with all on board. She was last reported Sept. 13, 300 miles off Fenwick's Island. The vessel left Newport News Sept. 19. She carried a crew of ten men.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—High dignitaries and laymen of the Protestant Episcopal church from this and other countries are in this city to attend the 19th annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which began today. Nearly every part of the civilized world is represented among the 1,500 delegates who answered roll-call.

Released on Bond.

Kansas City, Sept. 29.—W. M. Harroun, the grain plunger, was arraigned in the criminal court on the charge of issuing fraudulent warehouse receipts. Through his attorney he pleaded not guilty, and he was released on bond for $2,500.

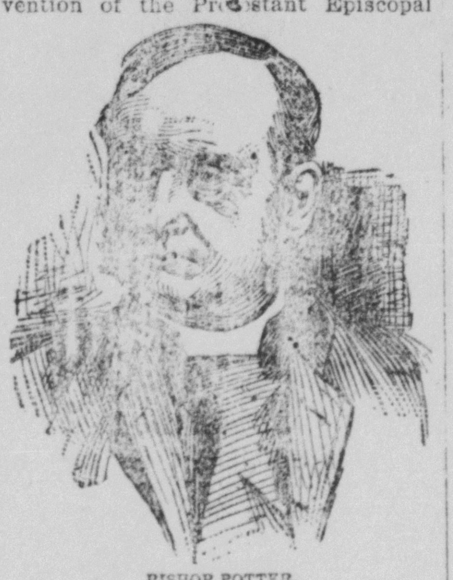
Labor Federation Adjourns.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 29.—The convention of the Indiana Federation of Labor has adjourned to meet in Fort Wayne next year.

THE DIVORCE EVIL

Bishop Potter Outlines Church's Duty in Strong Terms.

New York, Sept. 29.—Bishop Henry C. Potter attacked divorce in vigorous terms in his report in the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York. He declared that unless the church set itself against the spread of the evil society would relapse into a state of practical barbarism, and he urged the clergy to set itself against divorce, which he characterized as a "Godless license which flings aside the most sacred vows because of vexatious uncongeniality."



BISHOP POTTER.

A Cousin Under Suspicion.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 29.—Joseph Simerly, aged nineteen was arrested charged with shooting to death a rich cousin, W. A. Simerly, aged forty-five, Sunday last. Investigation reveals that William Simerly was shot twice with a shotgun instead of having been killed with an ax as was first reported. When his body was found in a brush-heap where it had been set on fire, the face was covered with blood and near him lay an ax. It was immediately supposed that it had been used in beating out his life. The evidence against young Simerly is purely circumstantial. The tragedy is believed to have been an outgrowth of a love affair.

Suicide of a Judge.

Montpelier Vt., Sept. 29.—Judge C. D. Woodward of the local municipal court, hanged himself on a wall peg in his office. A letter bearing the judge's signature found on a desk stated that he intended to commit suicide because his enemies were seeking the downfall of himself and his family. There had been considerable opposition to his reappointment.

The Rails Spread.

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 29.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 7, westbound, was wrecked about six miles below Albuquerque by the spreading of the rails. Two baggage cars, a mail car and a tourist sleeper were piled up in the ditch. A negro tramp who was riding on the platform between the two baggage cars was crushed to death. Nobody else was injured.

Their Quarrels Are Ended.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 29.—Philip Stribel, sixty-three years old, stabbed his wife in the neck and then plunged the knife into his own heart. She is in the hospital and will probably die. The stabbing was the culmination of a long series of quarrels resulting from the insane jealousy of the man.

Wanted at Akron.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 29.—Governor Pardee has honored the requisition papers from the governor of Ohio for Charles W. Semler, now in custody at San Francisco. Semler is wanted in Akron, O., on a charge of obtaining money unoder false pretenses.

Plant Will Be Enlarged.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—Various rumors regarding the future of the Union iron works were set at rest by C. M. Schwab, who said that the plant would be enlarged and made the finest in the United States, if not in the world.

MARKET REPORT

Prevailing Prices for Grain and Livestock on Sept. 28.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—Wagon, new, $1.13; No. 2 red, strong, $1.17. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 54¼c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 31½c. Hay—Clover, $6@8; timothy, $8@10; millet, $8@9. Cattle—Steady at $3.00@6.20. Hogs—Quiet at $4.50@6.20. Sheep—Steady at $2.00@3.50. Lambs—Steady at $3.75@5.50.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—Firmer; No. 2 red, $1.20. Corn—Easy; No. 2 mixed, 56c. Oats—Active; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Cattle—Dull at $2.25@4.75. Hogs—Active at $4.00@6.25. Sheep—Steady at $1.35@3.25. Lambs—Slow at $3.00@6.00.

Livestock at Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.08@1.18. Corn—No. 2, 51½@53½c. Oats—No. 2, 30c. Cattle—Steady; steers, $5.40@6.55; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.00. Hogs—Steady at $4.75@6.20. Sheep—Steady at $3.25@4.50. Lambs—Steady at $4.00@6.00.

At New York.

Cattle—Firm at $3.75@5.40. Hogs—Firm at $5.45@6.50. Sheep—Dull at $2.50@4.25. Lambs—Steady at $5.00@6.50.

East Buffalo Livestock.

Cattle—Slow at $3.75@5.75. Hogs—Dull at $4.50@6.45. Sheep—Active at $3.25@4.25. Lambs—Steady at $4@6.15.

DIGNITY AND FORCE

Are Marked Characteristics of Vice Presidential Candidate.

FAIRBANKS McKINLEY'S FRIEND

And Enjoyed the Close Confidence and High Esteem of the Martyred President—His Training and Experience Will Enable Him to Preside Over the Senate With Credit to the Nation.

[Washington Special.]

Everyone here who is in any way connected with the government has a great amount of personal interest in the nomination of Senator Fairbanks of Indiana for second place on the Republican ticket. The Indiana senator has a personality all his own, and his figure merely from a physical point of view is so striking he has been a marked man in Washington ever since he came here. Straight as an arrow, thin, unusually tall, with bright red cheeks, with a becoming amount of senatorial dignity, and yet with a genuine democracy which is seldom equaled by public men, the Republican candidate for the vice presidency is more than usually popular as public men go.

Aside from this, however, the people who are on the inside of public affairs in Washington know, as people of the rest of the country may not know, that Senator Fairbanks is one of the comparatively few men in public life who have actually made their impress upon the affairs of the government. In every church, every club, every village debating society, in every congress and every parliament, there are always a select few who do the great bulk of the work, who are men of action, who are selected by their associates to perform the things which have to be done, who have the executive gift which makes them wise in council, and whose advice and assistance are sought when great things are to be done.

Some Personal Characteristics.

Constantly courteous, invariably kindly, always reserved, consistently modest, never seeking to put himself in the front rank, Senator Fairbanks is not usually credited by the world at large with the extraordinary influence he really possesses here in Washington. His associates in the senate, the members of the cabinet, and those whose duty it is to execute the law have learned, however, the quiet force of the senator from Indiana, and ever since he came here with McKinley in 1897 Senator Fairbanks has been one of the inner circle. He has grown stronger day by day until his nomination for the vice presidency was absolutely forced upon him because, in the opinion of his associates in the senate and the party leaders generally, he was the best equipped man for the position, and was by his training and by his political association of presidential size, so that he might be ready at any time to exercise the duties of chief executive if it should become necessary.

Few people are aware of the unusual degree to which William McKinley gave his confidence to Senator Fairbanks. The two men were old friends, they represented much the same element in the party, and in the early months of 1897 following the bitter political battle of the previous autumn McKinley and Fairbanks were in constant touch and the president-elect began to lean upon the senator-elect. This trust in the wisdom of the statesman from Indiana was never lessened, but as month after month went by the Indiana senator was more and more drawn into the deepest confidences of the president.

There were trying times in Washington during the latter part of 1897 and in the early part of 1898. The United States and Spain were drifting inevitably toward war. The sentiment in this country was overwhelmingly in favor of interference in behalf of the suffering people of Cuba. The pressure for action grew daily stronger. In the public press, in congress, in the churches, on the streets, everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific there was a constantly growing sentiment that the United States must put an end to the shocking conditions in Cuba.

McKinley Knew Sentiment.

When he was elected William McKinley well knew what this public sentiment was and where it was likely to lead. No man ever lived who was more skilled in feeling the pulse of the public than the president who laid down his life at Buffalo. When he came to the White House, nevertheless, he was determined to exhaust every device known to diplomacy, short of actual warfare, to bring Spain to terms and to bring peace to Cuba. Trained in the arts of war himself, William McKinley well knew that war was not to be entered upon lightly. He was for peace from the beginning.

During the first six months of the McKinley administration the tension here in Washington was extraordinary. Public sentiment of itself might have forced a war because of the outrages continually committed by the Spaniards upon the poor people of Cuba. Then came the destruction of the Maine, which touched the spark in the magazine, and within a few weeks the people of the United States were raging with the lust of blood.

Still William McKinley stood steadfast. He knew war was nearly inevitable, but he was in a position to know also that this country, rich though it

The Gold Mine Dry Goods Co.

THE NEW

Autumn Dress Goods

Our Dress Goods Section is Fully Fortified for Your Fall Business.

We are in position to easily maintain the reputation for BEST DRESS GOODS STOCK with this handsome collection of the newest weaves and best colorings.

Black will be stronger than ever, while Plain Dress Fabrics and style mixtures, the manish effects, make the correct suits and separate skirts.

Wide Cloths are also very fashionable.

Broadcloths, Cheviots, Coverts and the Tweed Effects

THERE IS ECONOMY IN BUYING FROM THIS STOCK

Gold Mine Dry Goods Co., Seymour, Ind.

AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

LEESVILLE

Etta and Pearl Henderson have gone to Illinois for an extended visit.

Mrs. James McCoy accompanied her husband on his trip last week and returned home Friday.

Mrs. Ot Crawford, who has been very sick is some better.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Beevers of Pinhook, were guests of Mrs. Creed Douglass Thursday.

O. P. Allen has a new phone.

Mrs. John Henderson has had a hard time for three weeks with a felon on her thumb.

Sarah Glazeline has gone home to take care of her grandmother.

Most of our farmers are through sowing wheat and are cutting corn.

Lon Henderson and family of the ridge, visited J. B Henderson Sunday.

Mrs. William Hill is very sick.

School commenced at Fostoria Monday, Harry Henderson, teacher.

Dr. S. W. Smith has been under the weather for some time.

David Holliman and wife visited friends near Sparksville Sunday.

James Baxter has returned home from a visit with his sister at Dennison.

Will Hess has returned from the World's Fair.

Thornt Wray and Lige Brock went to Sparksville Sunday.

Henderson & Fields have got their saw mill in good running order and are ready to saw for all in need of lumber.

Mrs. Tom Richard, of Medora, visited her daughter, Mrs. Emory Henderson Thursday and Friday.

Emergency Medicines.

It is a great convenience to have hand reliable remedies for use in case of accident and for slight injuries and ailments. A good liniment and one that is fast becoming a favorite if not a household necessity is Chamberlain's Pain Balm. By applying it promptly to a cut, bruise or burn it allays the pain and causes the injury to heal in about one-third the time usually required, and as it is an antiseptic it prevents any danger of blood poisoning. When Pain Balm is kept at hand a sprain may be treated before inflammation sets in, which insures a quick recovery. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

SAUERS.

Born Thursday, September 15, to Henry Weber and wife a daughter.

John Pollert and wife have moved into their new house.

The congregation will hold quarterly meeting next Sunday afternoon.

George Rickers and wife entertained several friends last Sunday.

John Dickmeyer has sold some stock to the Brownstown butcher.

Henry Brandt has completed an addition to his house.

George Dickmeyer was at Dudleytown on business Saturday.

Will Steinkamp has gone to French Lick to take the mineral water treatment.

Henry Borcherding, of Vallonia, bought some stock of Charles Schroeder.

John Neiweddle, of Dudleytown, was here last week to buy to timber.

The carpenters are at work on Casper Oberman's new house.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

LADIES.

Behrmann Frieda
Cox Raches Mrs.
Mack Mary Miss

GENTS.

Beaton Charley Mr
Braikman Edd. Mr.
Cook Harry.

Seymour, Ind., Sept. 26, 1904.
WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.

Let us speak of man as we find him,
And censure only what we can see,
Remembering that no one can be perfect,
Unless he uses Rocky Mountain Tea. W. F. Peter Drug Co.

Special Train Service.

To accommodate persons desiring to attend the Pigeon Roost monument dedication exercises Saturday Oct. 1, the Pennsylvania Line will stop the following trains opposite the monument: No. 31 and 33 northbound, and No. 30 and 32 southbound. and will run a special train returning to leave Underwood for Columbus and intermediate stations at 4:30 p.m.

J. W. WRAY.

TO ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

At Approximately One Cent per Mile via Pennsylvanie Lines.

World's Fair excursion tickets to St. Louis will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines at approximately one cent per mile each Tuesday and Thursday until September 29th, valid in coaches of through trains, good returning within seven days. These are the lowest fares at which World's Fair excursion tickets to St. Louis are sold. Fifteen day tickets, sixty day tickets and season tickets sold daily at reduced fares, good in sleeping or parlor cars with required Pullman tickets. For full information, consult J. W. Wray ticket agent Pennsylvania lines.

FARES TO ST. LOUIS.

World's Fair Excursons via Pennsylvania Lines.

World's Fair excursion tickets to St. Louis are now on sale via Pennsylvania lines Fares from Seymour are as follows:

Tickets good for the season, returning any time to December 15th, will be sold every day at $12.50 for the round trip,

Tickets good returning within sixty days not later than December 15th, will be sold every day at $10.50 for the round trip,

Tickets good returning within fifteen days will be sold every day at $9.50 for the round trip.

Special Low Home-Seekers Excursion

The B. & O. S-W., will sell round trip home seekers tickets to points in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma Territory and Texas a special low rates August 23d, Sept. 13th and 28th Good returning 21 days

World's Fair at Its Best NOW; Daily Excursions to St. Louis Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains arrive St. Louis in good time for locating at hotels or boarding houses. Only two months more of the World's Fair. Fifteen-day tickets on sale daily at very low fare for the round trip. Ascertain particulars from J. W. Wray, ticket Agent.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

$6.75 WORLD'S FAIR TICKETS.

Now on Sale Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays via Pennsylvania Lines.

World's Fair 7-day round trip tickets to St. Louis are now sold over Pennsylvania Lines Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of every week at $6,75 from Seymour Ind. These tickets are valid in coaches of through trains, Longer limit low price excursion tickets to World's Fair are sold every day. For particulars consult J. W. Wray, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Lines.

BEDFORD ROUTE

Southern Indiana Railway

Time Table of Passenger Trains
Effective July 3, 1904.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS	Every Day	Week Days	Every Day	Every Day	Every Day
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lv. Terre Haute..	5:50	9;45	11:45	3:35	6:3
Ar. Linton.........	6:51	10:55	12:48	4:46	7:3
Lv. Linton.........	6:51	.....	12:48	4:46	7:3
" Beehunter,. ...	7:02	....	12:59	4:57	7:46
" Elnora.........	7:16	.....	1;10	5:09	8:0
Ar. Odon.........	7:26	.....	1:19	5:19	8:1
Lv. Odon	7:26	.....	1:19	5:19	.....
" Indian Springs	7:52	.....	1:50	5:46	.....
" Bedford.........	8:33	.....	2:28	6:25	.....
Ar. Seymour Junc.	9:40	.....	3:33	7:24	.....
" Seymour.......	9:45	.....	3:40	7:40	.....
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS	Every Day	Every Day	Every Day	Week Days	Every Day
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lv. Seymour.......	.....	6:55	11:35	.....	5:2
" Seymour Junc.	.....	7:00	11:41	.....	5:
" Bedford........	.....	8:09	12:50	....	6:4
" Indian Springs	.....	8:45	1:28	.....	7:2
" Odon,..........	7:00	9:12	1:58	.....	7:
" Elnora.........	7:16	9:22	2:08	....	8:
" Bechunter.....	7:32	9:33	2:18	.....	8:
" Linton..........	7:44	9:46	2:30	4:10	8:
Ar. Terre Haute...	8:50	10:55	3:35	5:20	9:
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

CONNECTIONS at JUNCTION POINTS

TERRE HAUTE—Union Station; with Chicago & Eastern Illinois, to and from Chicago and intermediate points, with Vandalia to and from St. Louis, Indianapolis South Bend, Peoria and intermediate points and by transfer with Big Four to and from St. Louis, Indianapolis and intermediate points.

LINTON—With Illinois Central, to and from Switz City, Effingham and intermediate points.

BEEHUNTER—Southern Indiana Station, with Indianapolis and Vincennes to and from Vincennes, Worthington, Martinsville and intermediate points.

ELNORA—Southern Indiana Station; with Evansville & Indianapolis, to and from Evansville and intermediate points.

BEDFORD—With Monon, to and from Mitchell and Bloomington.

SEYMOUR JUNCTION—Southern Indiana Station; with Pennsylvania, to and from Indianapolis, Louisville and intermediate points.

SEYMOUR—With Pennsylvania, to and from Indianapolis, Louisville and intermediate points; with B. & O. S.-W., to and from Cincinnati and intermediate points and points east.

On Sundays local tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip.

Central Passenger Association Mileage Tickets will be honored by this company.

For time tables and further information apply to agents of this company, or to

H. H. ROSEMAN, G. P. & T. A.,
Terre Haute, Indiana.

A SOLDIER OF COMMERCE

By JOHN ROE GORDON

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CHAPTER XI.

PRISON ALARM.

COVERED by their long cloaks, unnoticed by the few who were in the streets, Alma and Harvey Irons went toward the river. Several times Harvey tried to speak, but Alma would not permit it. Winding through the narrower streets, met twice by sentries and giving the password, which she knew, Alma led him safely to the wharf where the hayboats lay. Lanterns moved here and there, but most of the boatmen were asleep. Alma knew where the boat of Charka of Ashkar was moored and hurried to it. It could not well be mistaken, for it was the largest of the hayboats, and its cargo had not been touched.

"Charka!" she said as the two stepped upon the boat. "Charka of Ashkar!"

"Who calls Charka of Ashkar?" asked the sleepy boatman as he emerged from the dingy little box he called his house.

"It is I, Charka, who purchased your hay and bargained for you to deliver it at Astrabad with a passenger."

"Good. You were long coming. The hay has been wanted many times. But I knew you would come, so I did not sell."

"M. Irons," said Alma, turning to Harvey and putting out her hands, "I can do no more. Knowing that you were in danger of being killed or of being sent to Siberia, where your identity would be lost and all hope of rescue gone, I determined that I would set you free if possible. I have purchased this hay, and Charka will deliver it—you, rather—at Astrabad, where you will be safe from the persecutions of your enemies."

"But what of you, my darling girl, my bravest? You have sacrificed yourself for me."

"They dare not kill me," said Alma.

"They would do anything. But I cannot go like this. Give me just a moment. Let me take you in my arms!"

Charka, with a fine sense of propriety, walked back to his little box.

"Oh, if love could repay you, dear," said Harvey, taking her in his arms, "if the devotion of a life could pay you for what you have done, how gladly would I make you happy! But what can I do? It will be impossible for me to see you now."

"Some day—some day I will come to you."

"Come with me now," raining kisses on her lips. "I will not go without you. I will go back and give myself up."

"Dear one, do not speak like that! It is ungrateful!"

"So it is, darling. You have cut off your hair, your beautiful hair, that I loved. How did you accomplish my rescue? Tell me what you did?"

Alma told Harvey the whole story.

"I even gave myself up to abandon for your sake, dear one," concluded Alma. "I permitted his lips to touch mine; I allowed his arm to encircle my waist. Oh, the thought of it burns, but it was for you!"

"Great heaven! What a woman! And now you want me to leave you to their vengeance! Russia does not forgive. You will be sent to Siberia. You must come with me or I shall remain and fight for you."

"And be killed! You must go at once. Kiss me, dear one! It may be the last."

"It shall not! Hark! The alarm gun of the prison!"

The dull boom of a cannon smote the air.

"Here, we must get out of this," said Charka, rushing from his box. "The soldiers will swarm along the river in no time."

"My uncle has thought we were gone too long," said Alma, trembling with the weakness of reaction. "He has searched for us in the palace and, not finding us, has gone to the prison. He has questioned the servants and learned that we were there. Perhaps he has even discovered that the prince is locked in a cell. My dear one, hide under the hay. Charka, where can he hide? He is your friend, and your enemies are after him!"

With a sweep of his hand Charka showed them the immense cargo of hay. It rested upon many long planks that met in the middle of the boat and extended some feet over each side. Under the planks was a vacant space.

"Under there," said Charka. "There you will be safe. Hurry! The dogs of Muscovites will soon be here."

"You shall not go back to imprisonment or death," said Harvey. "Come with me! We will go to America, where you will be safe and happy. Come, my darling, come."

Alma hesitated. Again sounded the alarm gun. Perhaps the thought of solitary imprisonment, perhaps the knout, perhaps Siberia, came to her.

"I will go," she said simply.

The two crawled under the hay, and Charka lay down on the boat as if asleep.

Everything happened as Alma had supposed. The ball had been deprived of its most brilliant lights. With Alma and Dellnikoff gone, it grew dull. A half hour passed, and Colonel Jurnieff got uneasy.

"Where are your beautiful niece and Dellnikoff?" asked the governor.

"The prince said they were going to find a secluded spot and talk things over. I asked Alma, and she consented to the announcement of their betrothal, but said the prince had not asked her to be his wife. I sent him to her, and they came to an agreement. But they wanted to be alone to talk. I do not know what keeps them."

"It is not so easy to leave off a conversation with a girl like Alma. It is almost time for the supper. I hope they will not forget."

The governor showed his anxiety as the time for him to take the highest of his guests to supper arrived.

"I am filled with misgivings, your excellency," said Jurnieff. "There is something wrong."

"Wrong! What can be wrong?"

"Something, I know not what. The girl bewitched us all tonight. I had never seen her so gay, so reckless. She acted as if she had drunk too much wine, and she seldom drinks any, and now, when she is not here, with her beauty and her wit to ensnare me, I recall how she hated the prince. She never said so, but she refused to marry him. She was in love with an American."

"Where is the American?"

"He is in our prison. He is implicated in the abduction of Koura Biarkelkis."

"And you think—what do you think? Speak, man!"

"I cannot think. I am going to the prison to see what has happened."

He called for his carriage. It was gone. He took the nearest one—one in which a Chinese mandarin had come to the ball—and hurried to the prison. He dashed to the living apartments. Marie was asleep. He roared for her, and, trembling in every limb, she came to him.

"Has my niece returned from the ball?"

"She did return, colonel. I went to her, but she dismissed me and told me to go to bed."

Jurnieff ran to Alma's rooms. On the floor he saw her long brown tresses.

"What deviltry is here tonight?" he gasped.

He dashed to the prison. The captain of the guard started when he saw the pallor of the colonel's face.

"Has any one visited the prison tonight?"

"Yes; the inspector general."

"What! Do you mean Prince Dellnikoff?"

"Yes, my colonel. He had with him also an orderly."

"Was my niece here?"

"I did not see the young lady."

"What did the inspector general do?"

"He and his orderly went into the dungeons where the prisoners for Siberia are kept. They soon came back, as the orderly was not well. The inspector general said they would go out in the air a short time and return. They did not return."

"Open that door to the dungeons!"

The captain took down the bunch of keys. He trembled and turned white.

"What is the matter?" commanded Jurneiff.

"The key is gone."

Jurneiff swayed. He no longer thought of promotion, but how to save himself from disgrace.

"The door must be broken in. Go for the locksmith."

The locksmith was roused from his sleep and soon had the door open. Jurneiff rushed in and began opening the cells. In one he found Dellnikoff, sleeping as if drunk. He dragged him out to the light.

"Drugged!" he exclaimed. "The girl has tricked us all! Where is the American?"

His cell was opened. It was empty.

"Fire the alarm gun! They are still in Tiflis! The guards will find them! Get out every man! Have the garrison turned loose! I must go and report to the governor."

In ten minutes the ball was over. Chinese mandarins and Persian princes were hustled off and chattered together in bewilderment. Every Russian at the ball was sent out to hunt the fugitive, with orders to bring him back dead or alive.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Magic Cure for Rheumatism.

"I have used Dr. Colwell's Magic Egyptian Oil more or less for the last 15 years, and will say as a liniment or internal remedy or as a family remedy it is unexcelled. I might go on and tell you of many other cases which we have used it for, but can say that it is the best remedy that I ever knew and everyone speaks in the highest terms of it." E. E. Ostrander, Locomotive Engineer of M. C. R. R., Jackson, Mich.

Dr. Colwell's Magic Egyptian Oil costs only 50c. per bottle. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Bad Kidneys Worse Than Bad Lungs.

Kidney diseases have come to be regarded by the best authorities as the most dangerous and fatal that afflict the human race excepting the pestilence of cholera, yellow fever, etc. Bright's disease is, without doubt, the most certain of all in dealing death.

Dr. Colwell's Egyptian Kidney and Bladder Cure is $1.00 a bottle and it cures permanently and absolutely all forms of kidney and bladder troubles. It is guaranteed to cure inflammation of the kidneys, congestion, Bright's disease in its early stages, brick dust deposits, cloudy urine, pains in the back, retention and incontinence of urine, diseases of the bladder and urinary tract, sexual weakness in both men and women, restoring to health and imparting to the genito-urinary organs renewed vitality and vigor.

Dr. Colwell's Egyptian Kidney and Bladder Cure is guaranteed to give satisfaction or its purchase price will be refunded. Is for sale by

W. F. PETER DRUG CO.

State Bank Supervision.

Indianapolis, Sept. 29.—The state bank supervisors, in their national convention here gave expression to the belief that all banks—except those operating under the national banking laws—should be under state supervision and subject to examination, and voiced the sentiment that private banking was not generally conducted in the best intersts of the country.

Quarrel Ends In Tragedy.

Muncie, Ind., Sept. 29.—Frank Herrick, a saloon keeper, twenty-five years old, was shot twice in the back by Hettie Gruntner, a young woman living above the saloon, and is dying. The Gruntner woman has been arrested. People in the saloon say the shooting was the result of a quarrel between Harrick and the woman.

WARRANT FOR CHRISTMAN

Chicago Real Estate Man Charged With Attempted Murder.

Laporte, Ind., Sept. 29.—Judge Richter of the Laporte circuit court has issued a bench warrant for the arrest of John C. Christman, a Chicago real estate man and lawyer, charging him with attempted murder. Three years ago, in a row over the settlement of an estate, in the office of W. R. Liddell, an attorney of this city, Christman, it is alleged, picked up a castiron seal and dealt Liddell a blow over the head that caused him to hover between life and death for several days. He finally recovered. Christman was indicted by the grand jury, but efforts to bring him to Indiana failed. It is understood that Governor Durbin will be asked to request Governor Yates to honor a requisition for Christman.

QUAKERS WANT PEACE

Indiana Friends Petition the President to Act as Mediator.

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 29.—The 25,000 Quakers of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, through the agency of the annual meeting now in session here, joined in a petition to President Roosevelt, asking him to use his influence toward putting an end to the Russian-Japanese war by suggesting arbitration. It is the first petition from any religious body in America directed to the president on this subject, and that it should come from the largest body of Quakers in the world they regard as appropriate, as one of the fundamental principles of the Friends' doctrine is universal peace.

Mob Was Repulsed.

Blackfoot, Id., Sept. 29.—As the funeral procession of Deputy Sheriff Sweet, who was killed by a man named Conroy Sunday night while the latter and his companions were attempting to rob some section men, was passing to the cemetery, a mob was hastily organized, a rope procured and a rush made for the jail for the purpose of lynching Conroy. The officers, however, were too quick for the half-formed mob, and with the aid of hastily sworn-in deputies protected Conroy and persuaded the crowd to disperse.

Fatal Freight Wreck.

Franklinville, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Two freight trains on the Pennsylvania railroad collided near here. Brakeman W. F. Gaske of Buffalo was killed and Engineer W. T. Coe of Buffalo was so badly hurt that it is feared he will die.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

The cornerstone of Huntington county's new court house was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

Lafcadio Hearn, the well-known American author, who became a citizen of Japan, is dead at Tokio.

Bubonic plague has broken out on board a steamship, which arrived in the river Tyne from Hamburg.

Unofficial estimates place the number of sick and wounded Japanese soldiers under treatment in Japan at 45,000.

St. Petersburg says Port Arthur harbor is at last blocked by the Japs and isolation will have a bad effect on the garrison.

At the annual meeting of the board of overseers of Harvard college John D. Long was reelected president of the board.

The Archbishop of Canterbury attended the opening exercises of the 121st academic year of Columbia university and received the honorary degree of LL.D.

The British steamer Loyalist, bound from Halifax to London with a general cargo, went ashore near Cape Race, during a dense fog. She will be a total wreck.

A group of bankers has been named by the creditors of the Aultman Co., of Canton, to cooperate with the receiver in straightening out the affairs of the concern.

The Duke of Orleans has asked permission of the Norwegion government to hire the Arctic steamer Fram, in which Dr. Nansen made his voyage to the Arctic regions, for the purpose of an Arctic expedition in 1905.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Stop-over privileges at St. Louis to western point. New train schedules effective May 15th. Write for World' Fair Folder and Hotel Guide.

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DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
For Piles, Burns, Sores.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition

Worlds Fair St. Louis, Mo., April 30 to December 15, 1904. In the above occasion the Southern Indiana Rail way Company will sell tickets to St Louis, Mo. and return. Commencing April 25 and continuing during the period of the exposition at greatly reduced rates. For full information regarding rates, time of trains, etc. opply to H. H. Roseman, General Passenger Agent, Terre Haute, Ind

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Special Fares to Pigeon Roast Monument via Pennsylvania Lines.

October 1st excursion tickets t Pigeon Roost Monument, one mi north of Underwood, Ind., account dedication ceremony, will be sold v Pennsylvania Lines from Louisvill Columbus and intermediate station

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Will positively cure any case of Kidney or Bladder disease not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more.

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strengthens the urinary organs, builds up the kidneys and invigorates the whole system.
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A. H. Thurnes, Mgr. Wills Creek Coal Co., Buffalo, O., writes: "I have been afflicted with kidney and bladder trouble for years, passing gravel or stones with excruciating pains. Other medicines only gave relief. After taking FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE the result was surprising. A few doses started the brick dust, like fine stones, etc., and now I have no pain across my kidneys and I feel like a new man. FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE has done me $1,000 worth of good."

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Thos. W. Carter, of Ashboro, N. C., had Kidney Trouble and one bottle of FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE effected a perfect cure, and he says there is no remedy that will compare with it.

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